



The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND
RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 502.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE (UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE
(Stamped.....Sixpence.

CHARITIES TO AGED BLIND MEN AND WOMEN,

Distributed by the Painters, otherwise Painter Stainers' Company, in London, the gift of John Shank, Esq., formerly of Hampstead, deceased, painter, Mrs. Shank of Fockham, widow, deceased; and of Mary Gralange, of Cripplegate, widow, deceased; and others, for the purpose of paying pensions of £10 a year each to Blind Men and Women, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned, WIDOWS and SINGLE WOMEN only being eligible to be elected to Mrs. Shank's Charity.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assistants of the said Company will be held at PAINTERS' HALL, 9, LITTLE PRINCEY-LANE, near Queenhithe, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th DECEMBER next, at One o'Clock, to ELECT proper persons to such pensions as are become vacant by the death or removal of the pensioners since the last election; and to prevent fruitless applications, Notice is also given, that no person can be elected to the said Charity who has ever been a common beggar, or has received alms from any parish or place as a pauper, who is in possession of an income exceeding £10 per annum, or receives any benefaction to that amount. Those only can be admitted to petition who are sixty-one years of age or complete, were born in England, have been totally blind for three years, have been inhabitants of the parish of their present residence for three years, are of sober life and conversation, and unable to provide for themselves. All these circumstances must be testified under the hands of the minister and churchwardens of the parish or place where the person resides, and a certificate of total blindness by a surgeon or oculist of credit annexed to the petition. Blank petitions and instructions can be procured at the Court Office, on the 27th inst. The names and addresses of the successful Candidates will be advertised in this paper immediately after the election. No attention can be given to applications by letter unless By Order of the Court.
P. N. TOMLINS, Clerk.
Painters' Hall, Oct. 15, 1859.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

34, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
Capital, £250,000.
DIRECTORS.
Edw. T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
J. E. F. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Head, Esq., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
R. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.
Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured.
At the first division of Profits in May, 1855, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.
At the second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.
The next Division of Profits in 1861.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.
EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1847.
BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
10, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Annual Income, £28,388.
Accumulated Fund £151,807 12s.
The profits declared have amounted to £63,418, yielding a sum of 27 per cent. on the premiums, returnable in CASH to the members.
From the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £70,122 3s. 9d.
Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1863.
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

WINTER HOSIERY
Of the softest and warmest description, including all the latest patterns and colours. Under clothing for family use, and for invalids. Printed flannel shirts and dressing-gowns, COATS and PLAINES, manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
The Sixth Division of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made on 15th November, 1860, and all Policies effected before 15th November, 1859, will participate in that division. The fund to be divided with the profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855.
A Policy effected before 15th November, 1859, will rank, at the division in 1860, as of two years' standing, and secure one year's additional bonus over policies of the later date.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.
Sums proposed for assurance during the year 1858.....£306,360 2 4
Sums assured during the year 1858, exclusive of Annuity transactions.....507,322 9 0
Corresponding annual Premiums on new Policies.....16,005 11 10
Annual Revenue (15th November, 1858).....275,990 8 9
Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. (15th November, 1858).....1,565,105 9 0
The Directors invite particular attention to the liberal terms and conditions of Assurance introduced by this Company into the practice of Life Assurance.

SELECT ASSURANCES.
Policies in any part of the world, free of extra premium; and the cancellation of all conditions under the Company's Policies, which thus become unchangeable on any ground whatever except nonpayment of the ordinary premium.
Assurances of five years' standing are admissible to this class.

REVIVAL OF POLICIES.
Policies not renewed within the days of grace do not become absolutely forfeited, but may be revived on certain conditions any time within thirteen months from the date of the premium falling due. The regulations under this head are very favourable to the assured in other respects also, and are worthy of special attention.

SURRENDER VALUES.
Liberal allowances made for surrender of Assurances under the Profit Scheme, at any time after payment of one annual premium.
LONDON—82, KING WILLIAM STREET.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.
ORDINARY DIRECTORS.
John Scott, Esq., 4, Hyde Park-street.
Francis Le Breton, Esq., 3, Crosby-square.
Thos. H. Brooking, Esq., 14, New Broad-street.
John Griffith Frith, Esq., Austinfriars.
Charles Hemery, Esq., 28, Threadneedle-street.
Lieut.-Col. James D. G. Tulloch.
Alexander Gillespie, Esq., 3, Billiter-court.
WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.
London: 82, King William-street.
Edinburgh: 3, George-street.
Dublin: 66, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow: 3, St. Vincent-place.
Further particulars may be obtained by addressing to the Secretary in London, in Edinburgh, or in Dublin; or by application to any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, AND BALANCE SHEET of the

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
(A.D. 1858), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.
No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
The Mutual Life Assurance Office,
30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London

AUSTRALIAN COUPONS.
The Coupons on the Bonds of the Victoria and South Australian Governments, due in January, 1860, discounted by the South Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.
HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
The profits are divided every three years, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following
EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.
A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832, is now increased to £1,554 6s. 8d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of £363 17s. 8d., or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 4s. and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.
THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £3,272,367
THE ANNUAL REVENUE.....£187,240
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members).....£1,194,657
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.
LONDON OFFICE, 26, FOLLY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase to £100,000).
Deposit 5s. per share.
Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-57-58.
Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the Shareholders.
BANKERS—Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.
SOLICITORS—Grime, Son, and Fecumeyer, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.
SECRETARY—Sitwell Harris.
OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, Gray's Inn Road, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE leading feature of this Company is that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it, by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications, as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the Company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the Managing Committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.
Valuable patents, already arranged for, are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.
The advantages thus enumerated justify the Directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs, is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cori, Stephenson, and others scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coolness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the Shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this Company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.
Applications for Shares, and full Prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Offices, as above.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTY is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An annual Payment of £3 secures
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £8 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR
£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

By a Policy in the
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents
£27,000.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the
Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations,
where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured
against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TO EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS,

WIDOWS, HEIRS AT LAW, and others having WILLS
to prove, or Administrations to obtain, or searches made for
same, Residuary Accounts to pass, Valuations for Probate
or Legacy duty made, may save trouble and expense on application
to Messrs. BRADBURY & Co. No. 3, DEAN'S
COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS, E.C.

TO BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, ETC.

J. JOHNSON informs the above that he is
open to supply them with any amount of GROUND
WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, at Five per
Cent. lower than the Current Prices. J. J.'s Lead and
Paints are recommended to the Trade as possessing more
body, covers better, and easier to work than any other, and
will retain colour in any climate.

All orders to be addressed to J. Johnson, Kew Bridge,
Brentford, W.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and
CHIMNEY PIECES.** Buyers of the above are requested
before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S
SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FEN-
DERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY PIECES, FIRE-
IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be
approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of
design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright stoves,
with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £2 15s. to
£3 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.;
steel fenders, £2 15s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate orna-
ments, £2 15s. to £18; chimney pieces, from £1 8s. to £80;
fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4 1s. THE BURTON and
all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-
ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DIS-
PLAY of LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BED-
STEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest,
and most varied ever exhibited to the public, and at such
prices proportionate with those that have tended to make
his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 20l. 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate).
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 0d. per gallon.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES,
in every material, in great variety, and of the newest
and most recherche patterns. The dish covers, 7s. 6d. the
set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant
modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia
metal, with or without silver-plated handles, £3 11s. to £6 8s.
the set; Sheffield plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; block tin
hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Brit-
annia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size
£11 11s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE**
may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards
of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and
Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods,
Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders,
Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers,
Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bed-
steads, Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, &c., with lists of prices
and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-
street, W.; 1, LA, 2 and 3, Newman-street; and 3, 5, and 6,
Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of Mechanism."—*Morning Post.*

Gold, 4 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas. (Send two
stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet.) Watches
sent to all parts of the World free Post.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED.

Ladies and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF WEARING AP-
PAREL, of every description.—Mr. and Mrs. HUTCHIN-
SON continue to purchase and give the highest price for
Left-off Clothes, Officers' Uniforms (naval and military),
Old Jewellery, and all miscellaneous articles. Ladies and
gentlemen waited on at any time by addressing to Mr. or
Mrs. Hutchinson, 25, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C.
Parcels from the country, the utmost value immediately
remitted by post-office order.

FIRE, THIEVES, FIRE.

Second-hand Fire-proof SAFES, the most extensive
assortment, by Milner, and other eminent makers, at half
the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide, and
16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS', 33, Old Change,
St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner,
Chubb, Mearns, or Mordan.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen possessed of Tann's Safes need
not apply.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character,
38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct ship-
ment of this fine wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers,
Old-Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 40s. per gallon
is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from
acidity, and very superior to recent importations of verita-
ble Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely
packed in a case for the country, 30s.—HENRY BRETT
and Co., Old-Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

NOTICE.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF
SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

At 20s. and 24s. per doz., bottles included,
(The consumption of which has now reached 250,000 dozen
per annum—vide "Board of Trade Returns").
A CASE containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will
be forwarded on receipt of THIRTY POSTAGE STAMPS,
viz.:

Half-pint Bottle of best South African Sherry,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Port,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Madeira,
Half-pint Bottle of best South African Amontillado,
Bottles and Case included.

COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15s. per gallon.

BEST GIN, full strength, 11s. 3d. per gallon.

Price Lists free on application.

Address—ANTHONY BROUGH, Wine and Spirit
Importer, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

**WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE
LUXURY.**

ANDREW & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.—
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per Dozen; Amontillado,
24s. and 28s. per Dozen.

Extract from Dr. Leche's Analysis of our Wines:—
"I find your Wine pure and unadulterated, and have no
doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial
mixtures too often sold for genuine sherry."

(Signed) "HENRY LETHBRIDGE, M.B. London Hospital."
A Fine Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps.
Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon,
or 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. We deliver free to any London
Railway Terminus, or to any Station in England for 1s. per
Dozen. Terms, Cash.

ANDREW AND HUGHES,

Importers of Foreign and Colonial Wines and Spirits, 27,
Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

ECONOMY.

A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH
AFRICAN SHERRY, for Four Guineas, or 20s. per dozen;
best Port, 34s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included.
Three dozens carriage-free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT,
and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established
1831.

HENEKEYS' COGNAC, a pure French Brandy,
is returned within 48 hours, if the charged 1s. per gal-
lon. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid.

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY, Pale or
brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens
carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN, as from the
still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per
gallon, 36s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and
carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

**HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT OF
WINES and SPIRITS** sent post-free on application.
HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distil-
lery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

In the finest condition, is now being delivered by HAR-
RINGTON PARKER, and CO. This celebrated Ale, re-
commended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is sup-
plied in Bottles, and in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards,
by HARRINGTON PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit
Merchants, 54, Pall-mall, London.

CHEDDAR LOAF CHEESE

6d. and 7d. per lb. Rich Sutton, 10d. to 14d. per lb. Ripe
Blue Mould Gilt, the Connoisseur's delight, 15d. per lb.
Sugar-cured Bath Chaps, 6d. Superior Westphalia Hams,
7d. and 8d. per lb. Russian Ox Tongues, 15d. each, or 14s.
6d. per dozen. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon,
pronounced by Paterfamilias to be the greatest luxury ever
yet introduced into the domestic circle, now selling at 8d.
per lb. by the half side. Butters in perfection at reasonable
rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser
at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages
gratis.

"Palmarum qui meruit ferat."

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,

OSBORNE HOUSE,

30, LUDGATE HILL, NEAR ST. PAUL'S, E.C.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR,



Preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in
Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cake, &c., and
ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE DELICACY OF
CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

The *Lancet* states, "This is superior to anything of the
kind known."—Obtain it where inferior articles are not
substituted. From Family Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners,
and Corn dealers.—77A, Market-street, Manchester; and
23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

DOES YOUR TAILOR FIT YOU?

TRY J. SMITH, 28, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.—SOL-
FERINO TROUSERS, all Wood of the Newest Designs, in
endless Variety, to order, 16s.—Observe the Address—
28, LOMBARD STREET.

TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly-invented and Patented Application of Chemically
prepared

INDIA RUBBER

in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.
MR. EPHRAIM MOSELEY,
SURGEON DENTIST.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
Sole Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and invalua-
ble invention consisting in the adaptation, with the most
absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared

INDIA RUBBER

in lieu of the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges
are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required;
a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural
elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfect
with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; the
greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose,
or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The
acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared India
Rubber, and, as a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature
may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the
mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the
same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature
of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's White
Enamel, the only stopping that will not become discol-
oured, and particularly recommended for the front teeth.
9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gar-
street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE
AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice
and Sparrows on the spot.—In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets,
with directions and testimonials. No risk nor damage in
laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds
of mice and sparrows are found dead.

AGENTS:—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W.
Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 5,
Budge-row, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers,
&c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich. Removed
from Eye, Suffolk.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish
Sauce are particularly requested to observe that when it is
genuine but that which bears the back label with the name
of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed
"Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the
neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward
appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as
follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's
Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to
the well known labels, which are protected against imita-
tion by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1838,"
6, Edward street, Portman-square, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

**STATISTICS SHOW THAT FIFTY
THOUSAND PERSONS** annually fall victims to Pul-
monary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the
Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all
times better than cure; be therefore, pronounced, during the
cold and winter season, with a supply of KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of aver-
ting, as well as of curing a Cough or Cold.
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 2s. 6d.,
4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING,
Chemist, &c., 70, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retailly
all Druggists.

WAS DR. SMETHURST GUILTY?

Was Madame Lafarge guilty? There was no doubt in
Palmer's and Tawell's cases. The country was satisfied.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In the trial of Madame Lafarge, reported in the
"Causes Célèbres," it appears that she was as good as ac-
quitted, since the chemists could find no arsenic in the parts
submitted to analysis; but all of a sudden, and during the
trial, the body of Lafarge (buried six months before) was
ordered to be exhumed, and a fresh analysis then and there
ordered, which was to be conducted by the great Orfila. The
trial thus reports this extraordinary proceeding:—
"At eight in the morning the exhumation of Lafarge took
place. After having thrown chloride of lime over the grave,
the coffin was discovered which contained the corpse in a
state of dreadful decomposition. This human waste was put
into earthen pots and taken to the court of justice. Six
stoves in a circle heated by an immense brasier were insuffi-
cient to absorb the putrid exhalations which filled the
court of justice."

It was under such circumstances that Madame Lafarge
was convicted. Everybody in court thought that she must
be acquitted until M. Orfila scaled her doom by swearing
that he had discovered some traces of arsenic in the body
of Lafarge. It appears that M. Raspail, the great chemist,
was completely at issue with Orfila as to his conclusions,
but he arrived too late at Tulle to give his evidence. He had
travelled night and day from Paris, but his carriage broke
down, and Madame Lafarge was condemned. It is impos-
sible to conceive a more clumsy way of conducting a trial
upon which the life of a fellow-creature depended. We need
not say that we entertain the greatest doubt as to the prop-
riety of this conviction of Madame Lafarge, and would
therefore suggest to the people of this country, and the
judges in particular, the necessity of looking deeply into
this trial and the evidence adduced, in order to place them-
selves on their guard in similar cases to that of Dr.
Smethurst. It is the only way, we think, by which our
judges can render themselves capable of trying such cases.
The judge is completely in the hands of the doctor and the
chemist. As to the evidence of the doctor, it is worse than
useless, since he himself is the principal administrator of
these very poisons; and, with respect to the chemist, there
is so much uncertainty in his experiments, that he should
not be relied upon in cases of life and death—unless every-
thing is made clear as in Palmer's and Tawell's cases.
In conclusion, we would refer the public to the Protégé
of Hygiene against Poisons. Examinations issued in 1851; also
to the trial of Madame Lafarge, reported in the *Causes Cé-
lèbres*, and the report of the British College of Health for
1850. We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE

OF HEALTH.

King's-cross, London (for the Society of
Hygienists), October, 1859.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE important news was received in London yesterday that the Governments of France and England have agreed upon the bases of the Congress which is to be held at Brussels, and at which it is to be hoped that the collective wisdom and statesmanship of Europe will succeed in arranging the affairs of Italy upon such a foundation as will be satisfactory to the Italian people, and reassuring as to the continuance of the peace of Europe. We are told—it is true from a foreign source—that the conditions under which Great Britain has consented to enter the Congress are the subject of long and anxious debate at the two last Cabinet councils called by Viscount Palmerston. Lord John Russell, it is said, true to the wise and manly policy which he has publicly enunciated, demands entire liberty of action in the Congress for this country—he totally repudiates all idea of being in any way bound by the restrictions of the Zurich treaty; and since the Emperor Napoleon has thought proper to reserve the rights of the Grand Dukes, the English foreign minister insists upon an equal reservation of the rights of the Italian people, and that there should be no preponderance of Austrian power in the future Italian confederation. If these statements are correct, we can scarcely doubt that the influence of England at the Congress will be exerted in support of the newly-formed kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and of the just claims both of that brave prince and of his self-constituted subjects.

The policy expressed in the letter of the French Emperor to the King of Sardinia, as that which his personal engagements bind him to fulfil, must necessarily be considerably modified before it can be considered advantageous for the Italians by themselves, or the other Continental Powers. The extension of the "moral influence" of the Holy Father, which is the first article in the programme, can hardly be considered desirable by those who are best able to judge of the effects of his moral influence in the comparatively restricted sphere in which it has hitherto been exercised. The province of Venice is to be completely Italian, but with the strange condition of remaining under Austrian rule; although nearly half the population are self-exiled, and the remainder rendered desperate by the iron rule of their present lord and master, who, according to the new scheme, is to be transformed into a constitutional protector. The self-banished Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be restored to rule over those who now call themselves the subjects of Victor Emmanuel, and is also promised an addition to his principality which, as all the rest of Italy is provided for, can only come out of the former dominions of the Pope. The most singular part of the letter, however, is that which shows Louis Napoleon's respect for the principle of legitimacy, upon which he grounds his proposition for the restoration of the Duchess of Parma to Italian rule, although Parma itself is by the same document annexed to Piedmont. The Emperor concludes by saying that "he shall neglect nothing to attain

these great results;" but if he adheres to his former promises of non-intervention it is not probable that the expression of his desires upon the subject will have much weight with the Italian patriots.

Garibaldi, we learn, has been summoned by Victor Emmanuel to consult with him as to the course to be pursued in the crisis which is at hand; and has doubtless recommended firm resistance to any encroachment upon the newly attained liberties of their country. These two men, possessing the confidence of a brave and united people, might surely venture with safety upon the very boldest course.

If M. de Montalembert's last prosecution was partly due to a warm laudation of English institutions, it is certainly no error in that direction which has brought down upon his head, in the present instance, the wrath of the paternal government under which it is his privilege to reside. He is accused of misrepresenting and slandering the Imperial policy in Italy, and of comparing the Emperor and his "brother" Victor Emmanuel to Machiavelli, which does not seem an unpardonable offence, though the description hardly suits the character of the latter sovereign. As for the English people, they will hardly be inclined to take great offence at the Count's strictures upon their heinous sin of Protestantism, since the noble and eloquent sentiments which his pen has heretofore traced, will compensate with them for the unfortunate prejudice which his zeal for religion has fostered; and they will wish him well through the new prosecution—the direction of which appears to have been almost the last public act of the retiring Minister of the Interior. Perhaps it was for this last service that the grand cross of the *legion d'honneur* has been conferred upon the Duc de Padoue; the Imperial Government almost seems to be endeavouring its utmost to incur odium by these crusades upon the liberty of the press.

The semi-official denial of the French press of an understanding between Spain and France in the attack upon Morocco is not entitled to much credit, nor is it likely to gain any. The concentration of 30,000 French troops on the Algerian frontier, and of an equal Spanish force in the bay of Algeiras, seem to indicate a settled combined plan of action. The first Moorish blood has already been shed by the French, who, though their crack Zouaves were the soldiers engaged, appear to have found the victory by no means an easy one over their half-savage opponents. One or two campaigns may, perhaps, prove that the difficulties and losses of an African campaign are as great in Morocco as formerly they were found to be in Algeria.

The insurrection in the United States, according to the latest accounts, is suppressed, but at the cost of several lives. Though undoubtedly originated by some enthusiastic members of the free soil party, it does not appear that many of the negroes were actively engaged in the conspiracy. Some leading Abolitionists are compromised, by proofs of their having supplied money and arms to the leader of the enterprise, which appears to have included on its "platform," a remodelling of the constitution of the Union. Great alarm is either felt or feigned at Washington, and extraordinary military precautions have been taken; at New York, however, there are not wanting cynics who attribute the whole to political intrigue

on the part of President Buchanan and his southern supporters.

The great demonstration of the Derby party at Liverpool this day week is claimed as a great success by its own members; and has been hailed by its numerous opponents as an admirable opportunity for sarcasm and criticism. Lord Derby made one of his great speeches, distinguished by the same ornaments, and marred by his customary faults. He told his admiring audience that his chieftaincy devolved upon him by gift of the great Iron Duke; and that under his own generalship he had watched the growing strength of his party for fourteen years; he claimed for that party an actual majority at the present time in Parliament, but magnanimously determined that their power should not be exerted to turn out her Majesty's present advisers, since they had too much regard for the honour of the country, especially in the eyes of foreigners, to act upon mere considerations of place and party. The present ministers are beset with difficulties at home and abroad, his lordship said, but are strong in the support of the spirit and increasing resources of the empire. As one of the authors of a Reform Bill, the earl felt it incumbent upon him to touch upon that subject, and in doing so denied that his party felt any jealousy of the working-classes, but adroitly availing himself of the recent disclosures both at Gloucester and Wakefield, he asked whether an increased constituency would not lead to increased corruption. Mr. Disraeli's speech upon the prospects of their party was not like one of his parliamentary displays; opponents were wanting to give force and point to his eloquence. There was, however, much truth in his description of the "monopoly of liberalism" by one party; which occasions, as he said, the assumption that one half of the public men of England are incapable of attempting any measures for the improvement of the institutions of the country—while the other half are always trying how they can shuffle out of their extensive promises. Lord Stanley's speech was really the most practical and sensible, and his assertion that extreme opinions, both in and out of Parliament, are now discountenanced, is doubtless well founded: whether that circumstance is one for regret or satisfaction is perhaps doubtful.

This week has not been distinguished alone by the speeches of opposition orators. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been scattering the pearls of his eloquence before the heads of houses at Cambridge in the advocacy of the Central African missions, which, under the leadership of Dr. Livingstone, are to carry British preaching, civilization, and eventually dominion, into the heart of that great continent. Descending from the false elevation of the political stage, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley have also enunciated wise and apposite doctrine to the students at mechanics' institutes in Lancashire.

Among the many topics of domestic interest, perhaps the most conspicuous, is the splendid performance of our Channel fleet in that awful storm which engulfed the ill-fated (and ill-built) Royal Charter. The enormous expense of our navy is not all waste, since it can produce ships, commanders, and men, that can resist the storm upon our peril-fringed seas as successfully as they ever have defied the foes of their country.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

At the great Conservative demonstration on Saturday at Liverpool, more than 600 guests dined together, exclusive of spectators of the feast. The heads of the party were almost all present, including the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, Eglington, Hardwicke and Wilton, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Kingsdown, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Hon. A. Egerton, M.P., Sir W. H. G. Jolliffe, Bart., M.P., T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., and many other notabilities. An address was presented to Lord DERBY from the citizens of Liverpool, and in the course of the evening the Earl said:—"I have watched with the deepest anxiety, and I have seen with the highest gratification, the gradual progressive improvement in strength, in unity, and in everything which constitutes the political power of the Conservative party for the last fourteen years. I wish to speak in no terms indicative of anything but the highest respect for the distinguished genius, and for the personal character of that great statesman, whom England has lately had to lament—the late Sir Robert Peel. But, gentlemen, I am not saying anything disrespectful to the memory of a statesman with whom I had the honour of many years of personal friendship, and, I believe, reciprocal esteem, if I say that the course which, at the close of 1845, was taken by the late Sir Robert Peel, completely and for the moment, shattered the Conservative party in this country. I am now able to state a fact which I believe is not known to half-a-dozen individuals in this country. Upon the failure of Lord John Russell's endeavour to form a government, I wrote confidentially to the most eminent man of the country—to the late Duke of Wellington—to consult him as to the position of the Conservative party, and the best means of restoring that union which had been so lamentably disavoured. I received a long letter from the Duke of Wellington—which I need hardly say that I have kept, and deeply value—in which he explained to me his own position, and in which he stated that, having accepted (under the abortive attempt of Lord John Russell to form a government) the duties of the neutral position of Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, he considered that he had for ever broken off his political connexion with any party. He intimated his concurrence in the opinion which I had ventured to express, that the alienation of the Conservative party from Sir Robert Peel was not a mere temporary feeling, but that it was impossible that he should ever again place himself at their head with a prospect of success; and the Duke of Wellington, I will not say entreated, but I will say he exhorted me, as a matter of duty to my sovereign and to my country, to assume at once the leadership of that great Conservative party, whose existence, and whose power he deemed to be essential to the well-being of the country and all its institutions, and he almost implored me, if her Majesty should at any time command me to attempt to form an administration, not to be discouraged by any difficulties, except those which should absolutely be insuperable, but to sacrifice all other feelings to the desire of serving my sovereign. Gentlemen, for fourteen years I have endeavoured to act in the spirit of that wise and patriotic advice, coming from that eminent man, and I have been rewarded by seeing the Conservative party, not only in Parliament, increasing in numbers and in union, but spreading their roots deeply into the feelings and the heart of the country, and forming, as our opponents are compelled to acknowledge and declare—and in doing so their fears rather magnify the position—that we are actually at this moment at the head of a parliamentary majority. You will perhaps ask me what is the use which I desire to make of that greatly increased parliamentary strength, and that all but majority in the House of Commons. Perhaps, gentlemen, I shall disappoint the expectations and the desires of some of the more enthusiastic, and probably of most of the younger members of this assembly, when I say that I have no desire for the immediate overthrow of the present administration. There are considerations higher than those of party, only so considered—there are considerations of that which is for the public advantage, for the advantage of the sovereign, for the strength of the country in the eyes of foreign nations, and for the strength of Parliament, and the respect due to Parliament in this country. All these considerations militate against a succession of ephemeral governments acquiring office by a bare possible majority, liable at any moment to be displaced by the caprice of some few dozen votes in the House of Commons.

The present Government have difficulties to contend with, in the position of what is called the Italian question, in which I hope and trust they will be steady in their purpose not to entangle themselves in the negotiations of any congress. They have difficulties in China; they have difficulties upon the coast of Africa, seriously threatening us, unless a decided tone be taken, and unless this country is disposed to maintain rights which are absolutely essential to our welfare. They are threatened with difficulties in the North Pacific, where our Transatlantic brethren, if I may use the familiar expression, appear to be "trying it on." They are threatened with difficulties in various quarters, but they are not difficulties which may not be surmounted by a mixture of firmness, of good temper, but at the same time of a determination to maintain the rights and the honour of this country. They have, on the other hand, great advantages in their favour; they preside over the destinies of a nation which never at any time was so abounding in material resources, in wealth and in prosperity, as it is at the present moment. They have the consciousness that within the last—I will not say how many—but within the last certain number of months, the military and the naval resources of this country have been greatly improved; that if the national defences are not altogether what we desire them to be, that our great fortifications of Gibraltar and of Malta have received from the labours of the late Government an amount of reinforcement which has placed them in a far better position of defence than they had been in for the last twenty years, and they know that they preside over the destinies of a country, the population of which are keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining the national protection in which the military ardour has been again awakened; in which private and personal efforts will not be spared for the vindication of their country's honour. Above all, gentlemen, the present Government have this great advantage over their predecessors, that they will not have to contend with an opposition which will descend to any factious combinations from men of opposing principles for the purpose of ejecting them from office, without respect to the consideration of the honour of the country, or the probability of their being enabled permanently to maintain their position. It may be that the present Government may fall by their own internal dissensions—but among the members of the Government, and among those who support them, there are men who in their hearts are as sincerely Conservative as those whom I have the honour to address—there are others who most unwillingly follow a power which they feel to be too strong for them; and there is another party, I verily believe, who are the loudest in clamouring for those measures, and setting themselves at the head of that motion which they feel themselves unable to resist, but who would deeply and sincerely deprecate the very success of their own schemes of legislation. On the question of reform, his lordship said—I am not jealous, the Conservatives are not jealous of the interest of the lower and of the working classes. I desire to see their interests fully and fairly represented; but I confess to you, if I look to the revelations of Gloucester and Wakefield, and of other places, I doubt whether any great extension of the constituency would not tend largely to extend that corruption, which is the bane of our electoral system. And if I look to the manner in which even the most intelligent of the workmen in some of the labouring classes have been misled by false and delusive advisers, I think it is at least a subject for serious consideration how far, in the interest of those classes themselves, it would be desirable to give a preponderating power to the voices of those largely numerically superior who, pursuing what they vainly believe to be their own interests, would, in point of fact, if legislation depended upon their voices, probably introduce measures which would be absolutely suicidal and fatal to their own interests. A reform bill, however, if introduced by the present Government, shall meet with no factious Conservative opposition. After denying the alleged corrupt compact between the late Government and the Catholics, and also the statement that his party had offered certain concessions to some Liberal members on the reform question, his lordship added—What you have to do is to determine that there shall be a Conservative government in this country, and to act upon that principle in such a manner as, by your own endeavours and by your own exertions, to render that possible which, without those exertions and without those efforts, will be wholly hopeless—the permanence of Conservative principles in the government of this country.

Later in the evening Lord DERBY took the opportunity of making a statement on the subject of the evictions of his Irish tenantry. He said:—"I have been charged as a general exterminator, as an oppressor of the people, and as a tyrant landlord, because I have used every means in my power to bring to justice the authors of a vile and brutal murder.

Gentlemen, permit me to say that upon this subject the eulogiums which have been passed upon me on the one side, and the calumnies—for they are little less—with which I have been assailed upon the other, are equally void of foundation. He then stated the facts of the murder on his Doon estate, and added I have never condescended before to reply to any of the anonymous attacks which have been made upon me, and I shall never condescend to reply to any of them again. I have stated to you these plain facts, and I say this, that in my judgment it is the duty of a landlord, if he has reason to believe that the people on his property are conniving at the suppression of evidence and the concealment of facts with regard to a brutal murder, not, as has been said, to punish the innocent for the guilty, and to pass sentence upon men who have not been found guilty—but I say it is the duty of a landlord to say, 'You and I—you standing under a grave suspicion, and I being responsible for the interest and happiness of the district—you and I shall not hereafter stand in the relation of landlord and tenant.'

On the subject of the *entente cordiale*, Lord MALMESBURY said:—It so happened that it was my fortune in early life, and even before he was an exile in this country, to be intimately acquainted with Louis Napoleon; and I assure you that I really, deeply, and completely appreciated, from the moment I first knew him, his great qualities and abilities; and there are men now who can bear witness to my having publicly and constantly stated what I do here of those abilities and qualities when very few Englishmen were acquainted with or had an opportunity, like myself of judging of them. And it will be a satisfaction to you to hear what it is right, for the sake of truth, I should say, that whenever I had any conversation with the prince upon political matters, long ago, and since, and even the very last time I had the honour of any communication with his Majesty, he always held the same language, and always expressed his belief that it is not only the best policy of France itself, but his earnest personal wish to maintain a cordial alliance with this land. That is a fact which ought to be pondered upon by the statesmen of this country.

The Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, like Lord Derby, congratulated their followers upon their strength and importance, which he said had been steadily increasing during the ten years that he had been the Conservative leader in the Commons. Referring to the theory that to one party is confined all liberality in politics, he said:—It has been our wish to put an end to that which I may describe as the monopoly of liberalism which, in our opinion, has exercised a very pernicious influence upon the course of public proceedings, and upon the character of public men. Now for more than a quarter of a century, by this theory of a monopoly of liberalism, one half the public men of England have been held up as individuals who were incapable and unqualified for attempting any measure which might improve the institutions or the administration of the country; while, on the other hand, the other half, in order to sustain this monopoly, were perpetually pledging themselves to changes and alterations, injudicious almost in every case, in many utterly impracticable; and who, when they were in power, expended all their resources in inventing evasions by which they might extricate themselves from their previous pledges. Now, I believe, and I am sure that all my colleagues believe, that that state of affairs was the principal cause of that insincerity in public life which has of late years been so frequently attributed to the conduct of public men; but that I believe has now completely terminated. I believe that we have brought about a healthy state of political parties. Men will now be decided upon by the policy which they recommend and the measures which they bring forward, not by traditions which are generally false not by promises which are seldom fulfilled. I maintain that it is an error, a pernicious error, to associate the existence in England of great parliamentary parties solely with the existence of great political questions. Great political questions should be rare, and will be rare, in communities which enjoy so salutary a political state as, on the whole, England has so long enjoyed. The duties of an opposition are not to be confined to emergencies; there are duties which ought to be constantly fulfilled; there are duties of vigilance and of criticism. On one of the most interesting topics of the day the right hon. gentleman remarked:—I have ever been the supporter of a peaceful policy. I have ever believed that peace might be maintained with a good understanding with our allies, and that we should look upon their conduct not in a suspicious or litigious spirit, but that we should give to their conduct, and allow to their proceedings, a fair and even a generous interpretation. I should, indeed, be blind to the signs of the times, I should be insensible to the feelings that are universally expressed, I should be treating it with, I think, a haughty negligence, if I did not recognise what is the anxiety of a great people. I know not whether it be true or not that

designs upon the independence and upon the empire of England are cherished by any government or potentates in other countries. I presume not to read state secrets, nor is it for me, in the responsible position in which I and my colleagues have been placed, to presume to pretend that we can communicate to you any intelligence of which you are not already equally the masters. But this I will say, with reference to the form of our constitution, and especially with reference to that house in which I have the honour of a seat, that if there be any foreign government or foreign potentate who, on the supposed distractions and political dissensions of our form of government, believes that he has found elements upon which he may calculate for pursuing with success any system of aggression or of violent ambition, then I can assure that government or that ruler that they mistake the character and the genius of the English people and the English constitution.

After the Earl of Eglinton had spoken of the increasing prosperity of Ireland, and expressed his approval of the course Lord Derby had pursued at Doon, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON took credit to the late Government for the increased strength of our navy.

Lord STANLEY said:—I think it is impossible for any one who has watched the public events of the last fifteen or twenty years not to see that a great change has come over the feelings and ideas of this country. There never was a time when extreme opinions, both in Parliament and out of it, were more thoroughly discountenanced than they are at the present moment. There never was a time when our parliamentary parties were more thoroughly united in desiring to carry, or, what is sometimes harder to do, in desiring to see carried, even by others, measures of practical and useful reform. The grievances, real or supposed, which formed the bitter curse of the last generation, have, for the most part, died away; and I do not see that a new cry has risen up to take their place. The old breach between the landed and the mercantile and manufacturing interests has been effectually and finally closed; and I believe that those two great interests are more thoroughly identified in sympathy and in feeling than at any previous period of our history. The masses are conservative because they are contented, and they will remain conservative, for with them political agitation is only a symptom and an indication of social uneasiness, and they will remain conservative so long as we (the governing classes of this country) bear in mind that the true conservative policy consists not merely in checking agitation where it has arisen, but in anticipating agitation by removing its cause. On the subject of our Indian empire his lordship remarked:—After twelve months of intimate connexion with Indian affairs, I venture to say, although it is not now the fashion to be sanguine upon that subject, that I am sanguine as to the future prospects of British India. Asiatics are not so unlike Europeans as it is very often the fashion to suppose. Treat them fairly and kindly, and you may govern the natives successfully. If we do that, which I fear we have not at all former periods of our history done—if we treat the native princes of independent states with strict fairness and justice—if we abstain from rash and foolish intermeddling with native customs and ideas—if we open to native industry and talent the opportunities for a higher career than they have hitherto enjoyed, and the services of the British Government, and if we carry out the policy which of late years has been initiated—the policy of opening out the country to British enterprise and capital—if those four conditions of Indian government be fulfilled, I am convinced that in a few years we shall see nothing of the financial difficulties which at present appear so formidable. We must recollect that the great cause of the financial embarrassment of India is its enormous military expenditure, and the amount of that expenditure in future years, so far as the internal defence and protection of the country are concerned, will mainly depend on whether you determine to adopt and carry out a policy of justice, or a policy of coercion and force.

The financial Reformers of Liverpool will shortly commence their campaign by a *soiree* in the Philharmonic-hall, at which Messrs. Cobden and Bright will be present. Owing to the absence of Mr. Cobden on the Continent they have not yet been able to fix a day for the demonstration, but it will probably take place towards the end of the present month or the beginning of December. The *soiree* is intended to be followed by a public meeting on the night afterwards in the Amphitheatre, over which Lord Brougham is expected to preside.

The speech of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER on Tuesday at Cambridge may well claim a place among the "political foreshadowings" of the day, since the success of the christianising and civilizing mission which he advocated, if successful, must produce in time an immense increase of power and influence to the sceptre of the Sovereign of this mighty empire. The meeting was in support of the "Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa,"

and was held in the Senate-house, of the University of Cambridge. The largest audience ever remembered there came together, and was addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Grahamstown, Sir George Grey (of the Cape), Mr. Walpole, M.P., and several of the Professors. The meeting, as was explained by the Vice-Chancellor, was held to take those steps which Dr. Livingstone had indicated as necessary to the promotion of successful missions to Central Africa, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities uniting for the purpose. It has been fully resolved to establish a mission to those regions—not exactly a new missionary society, for the promoters hope to be able, in the course of time, to hand over their mission to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This organisation has been established under such distinguished auspices that there is little doubt it will be well supported. A new and remarkable feature enters into the plan of this mission. As Dr. Livingstone had declared that civilisation and Christianity should be worked together as twin sisters, it is deemed advisable that the funds shall be employed in the advancement of science and the useful arts, as well as in the preaching of the Gospel, and especial attention will, at the same time, be given to questions connected with the slave trade. Mr. GLADSTONE said:—There are three principal modes in which we can aid in the extension of the Gospel—the contribution of funds, the contribution of prayers, and the contribution of personal services. The contribution of funds is the lowest and meanest by far. But the greatest of all these contributions is that which backs prayer with service—that which renders up the highest of all sacrifices upon the altar of God—viz., the sacrifice of life, of strength, of health, of time, of energies, of acquirements, of honours, of everything that has been gratifying to the flesh and to the mind. Such is the great treasure by means of which alone the work before us can be successfully prosecuted; and where is it you are to seek the means of furnishing that splendid contribution, if it be not in the two Universities of England? I had not the honour of forming the personal acquaintance of Dr. Livingstone, but yet, having become acquainted with his labours as he has given them to the world, and having watched his course of proceedings in this country, I cannot refrain from adding my tribute to the universal admiration which his whole character has drawn from the willing hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Dr. Livingstone, in my opinion, gave no more significant mark of the height of his intelligence and the true greatness of his mind than when he chose to make Oxford and Cambridge the great centres of his efforts at home. He knew well that though this great country has much beside her universities, yet no small part of her energy and power beats within the hearts of our two universities, and especially of their youth. Dr. Livingstone is such a man as raises our idea of the age in which we live. That simplicity inseparable from true grandeur, that breadth and force, that superiority to all worldly calls and enjoyments, that rapid and keen intelligence, that power of governing men, and that delight in governing them for their own good—he has every sign upon him of a great man, and his qualities are precisely those which commend themselves with resistless power to the young, by whom we see this building crowded. I have stated that which is among my deepest convictions, that the two Universities of England are the places in which we are to find, not the mere silver and gold, but the human materials by which, under God, this great work is to be accomplished.

THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE GREAT STORM.

AFTER the deplorable accounts which we have received of the results of the late tempest among our merchant shipping, it was natural to expect that great anxiety would be felt as to the behaviour of our newly-organised channel fleet under Admiral Elliot. "An eye witness," thus describes the proceedings of that force, and it will be allowed that his account is very satisfactory. The fleet comprised the Hero, Captain Seymour, bearing the Admiral's flag; the Trafalgar, Captain Fanshawe; the Donegal, Captain Glanville; the Algiers, Captain O'Callaghan; the Aboukir, Captain Schomberg; the Mersey, Captain Caldwell; the Emerald; and the Melpomene, Captain Ewart. The ships remained in Queenstown a week. On Saturday the admiral received his orders to proceed with the fleet to sea. The harbour was filled with shipping, a fresh north wind blowing. The ships sailed out in beautiful style, threading their way through a quantity of shipping. On Monday afternoon, after some excellent gunnery practice, several heavy storms of hail and sleet came from the N.W., and continued during the night, with very variable winds. After quarters at sunset the topsails were double reefed, and courses reefed

for the night. Variable winds still prevailed. The weather set in very dirty at S.E.; with increasing wind and heavy rain. The third reefs were taken in the topsails about 9 a.m., and shortly after topgallant-yards sent on deck; topgallantmasts struck by signal; and also a signal, "Admiral will endeavour to go to Plymouth," "Form two columns; form the line of battle." The wind increased to a fury, with torrents of rain towards 11 a.m., with very thick weather, the wind heading the ships off, so that it became very doubtful if the sternmost ships could possibly get into the Sound, although it was probable the Hero and the headmost ships could get in. Admiral Elliot then decided at once (although he knew his exact position, having made the Eddystone Lighthouse) to wear the fleet together and stand off and face the gale. Although the leading ships were in good positions to wear, it was not so with those in the rear of the line. The Aboukir had just passed the Eddystone; the Trafalgar and Emerald were still in the rear; the Trafalgar having been detained to pick up a man who had fallen overboard from the jibboom, which was executed with great skill. The Aboukir immediately wore, set her courses, and dashed to windward of the lighthouse by carrying a press of sail, and weathered it half a mile, followed closely by the Mersey. The Algiers, Melpomene, and Trafalgar passed it very closely to leeward, as the Hand Deep was under their lee. Added to these difficulties there was a perfect fleet of trawlers, vessels unmanageable while their trawl is towing, so that it required the greatest skill to avoid running them down. What must have been the sight from the lighthouse—these leviathan ships darting about like dolphins round it in the fury of the storm, defying the elements, and the little trawlers, with their masts bending like reeds to the gale! The signal was made to get up steam to secure the safety of the ships. The ships then got their canvas reduced and stood off the land. The Mersey and the Melpomene furled their sails, and got up steam, the former stalwart ship moving along like an ocean giant. The gale still increased until about 3 p.m., remaining very thick with rain. It then for some three hours blew a perfect hurricane, considerably harder than it had previously. The ships stood up well, and kept in open order through the night; they wore in succession by night signal at about 1 a.m., made the land at daylight near the Start Point, formed a line of battle by signal, got the steam up, and carrying sail came up Channel at about 11 knot speed, steamed into Portland, and took up their anchorage without the loss of a sail, a spar, or a rope yarn. This appears highly creditable to newly-organised ships,—some only a few months together, the senior not a year.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

An order has been issued by the authorities at the War-office, cancelling all previous orders given for the immediate shipment of military stores to be sent to China. Several members of the staff, who were under orders to sail on the 4th proximo, have, we believe, received countermanning orders. The *Gazette* has the following announcement as to the commander of the forces, while advices from India state that Lord Clyde proceeds with 10,000 men, and the steamer *Proserpine* takes from Calcutta a large quantity of ammunition:—"Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., to have the local rank of lieutenant-general, and to command the forces in China." The only vessels sailed since our last are the *Imperieuse*, 51 guns, screw-frigate; the *Pearl*, 21 guns; *Snake* and *Renard*, each 4 guns; all calling at the Cape. The *Clio*, it appears, is not for the China station, but for Vancouver's Island. Of the French part of the expedition we hear daily contradictions, and we can only say that nothing authentic has transpired to contradict the statements made in our last, but they are certainly very slow in preparing, and no doubt our action is clogged by the alliance. Her Majesty's 99th Regiment, which was under orders to proceed to China, is now to be retained in India, to the infinite disgust of those officers who had already disposed of their furniture and horses. The 67th and the Buffs, it is said, will shortly embark for Shanghai, whither they will be accompanied or followed by several Sikh corps. The last French news is, that the frigate *Perseverance* and the transport *Rhone* have been definitively ordered for China. The former is to take out 450 soldiers, and, in addition to her crew, 50 sailors, and the latter 850 soldiers and 50 sailors.

"We entirely concur with Sir Wm. Armstrong," says the *Steam Shipping Chronicle*, "that any attempt to preserve the secret of his gun would be a simple impossibility. Any intelligent workman employed in its construction would at once become master of the secret, and could obtain such a price for it from any foreign government, as would necessarily purchase his services. But we do not altogether agree with the talented engineer in his belief that no

country but England could manufacture these guns in sufficient numbers to supply their fleets and armies. On the contrary, we believe that all the great Continental powers, and the United States of America possess facilities for the work far beyond what we give them credit for, and that, in the event of any future war, we shall find these countries well provided with this very weapon. Nor, in estimating the value of this gun, must we overlook the successful resistance which the new iron-cased steam frigates can oppose to it. Although the Armstrong bolt, at close quarters, would, no doubt, speedily cripple even one of these ship batteries, yet it would not be until the latter had inflicted immense damage upon the works it was assailing; and even then, though crippled, it might be able to withdraw in comparative safety."

The *Hurkaru* is informed that the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, taught by recent disasters and the lascars' plunder of the *Alma's* cargo, have resolved to man the whole of their steam fleet in the Indian seas with European seamen.

The *canard* of the *Journal du Havre*, that the Emperor of Abyssinia had given Napoleon III. the port of Massawah in the Red Sea, having been blown out of the water by the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the *Havre* journal states in a general way that the French Government has resolved on establishing from December next a naval station in the Red Sea, in imitation of the English.

Workmen are employed in erecting the necessary staging, &c., under the bows of the *Victoria*, 121, in Portsmouth Dockyard, for the accommodation of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family, who are expected to be present at the ceremony of launching the noble vessel on the 12th inst. The ship is now receiving her last coat of paint prior to being launched. Her temporary anchors have been brought down and placed under her bows ready for hoisting to her catheads.

An accident on Sunday shows that instruction in swimming is as necessary in the navy as any other drill. Lieut. Frederick Heron left the Admiralty-house, Hamoaze, in the "first" gig, with despatches for the *Encounter*. With him was James Dyer, coxswain, and four hands. Soon after the gig had crossed the "Bridge" of rocks, a sudden squall unstepped the mast and turned her bottom up. All hands got to the keel, but she rolled right over and threw them off. When she settled again they returned to the keel, and were rolled over in the same way three or four times, which caused great exhaustion. The peril of their position was much increased by the coming darkness, and nearly an hour elapsed before relief approached. Two *Mevagissey* fishing boats at length picked them up and conveyed them all to the *Encounter*, which is lying at anchor near the Breakwater, ready to sail for China.

The Admiralty have given an order for the construction of a second steam ram. One is being built at the Thames Shipbuilding Company's yard, in Barking-creek; and Mr. Napier of Glasgow has taken the contract for the other. They are to be broad vessels, of great tonnage, with engines of 1,250 nominal horse power. It is claimed for them that they will be so strongly put together that they may run stem on to another vessel, and sink her opponent with the loss of only her false bow. This will prove says, *Mitchell's Journal*, another onlay on old iron. A ship coated with 4½ inch iron plates above water, with only her regular scantling below, will roll so frightfully as to be quite unmanageable in a sea-way. Next, if she were to attempt to run down a vessel with a powerful battery, it is questionable whether her antagonist would not stop her progress by a well-directed raking concentrated broadside. Again, if she were driven against a large ship, the shock would probably throw her engine out of gear, and perhaps do more mischief to the ram than to her doomed enemy.

A pamphlet is announced prominently by *La Patrie*, from the pen of M. Jourdan, of the *Siecle*. Its title is to be "*Guerre aux Anglais*." A fact, which is not without significance, is announced by the French military papers. Every year, from May until September, the troops are to practise firing artillery at a mark at Vincennes. Orders have been given to resume the practice forthwith, a fact unprecedented at this time of the year—with the new rifled guns, at a range of 1,300 and 2,400 yards. A plan is just now under consideration at the French War Office for supplying the whole of the army with breech-loading rifles.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THIS day, we are informed, is to witness the first muster of the rank and file of the London Rifle Brigade, who are to meet at Stion College and proceed by their band to march to the Mansion House, there to take the oath of allegiance. We

must confess to some curiosity as to the number of the muster; meantime, it is most gratifying to hear the eulogiums passed upon the band in this early stage of its existence. "Indeed," said the gallant Captain Montague Hicks, "I was amazed at its beauty." The Lord Mayor elect has the extreme good fortune to have secured the services of this wonderful choir militant for the 9th instant.

Recruiting for volunteers is going on slowly, but with spirit, in the metropolis, and in most towns of the kingdom; the show in numbers is not at present very great; but a nucleus has been formed, from which a force worthy of the nation may spring. Every effort ought to be made by the Government, and by all who claim the title of friends of their country, to foster the spirit which is now in existence, and to encourage, by judicious assistance, where required, and commendations where deserved, the endeavours of each corps to extend its numbers and increase its proficiency.

An excellent suggestion for the formation of strong local troops of volunteer cavalry is made in a letter from "Bashi Bazook," who says: "I would suggest that bodies of our hunting youth be formed into light cavalry corps, agree as to a uniform, and then arm and mount themselves. The arms I would leave to the volunteers, who would soon find what weapons they could use most effectively on horseback, and these would probably soon resolve themselves into sword, carbine and pistol. The main part of the cavalry education would be known already, which consists in a good safe seat on horseback and the management of the animal; but the skilful use of arms has yet to be learned, and I cannot conceive a more popular amusement than the sword, carbine and pistol exercise among really good horsemen. I need not allude to the practical use of such men before an invading enemy. How they would both the French Chasseurs among our *sacres fosses*, and what dash and daring might we not expect from such thorough-breds; not to speak of the harassing duties they would take from our regular cavalry."

At a late agricultural meeting at Dorking a Mr. Wise remarked—"He could venture to say that, at all events, not a man of the Surrey Rifle Volunteers would hide behind a bush or a tree." This observation has brought down upon the unhappy gentleman the wrathful and bitter sarcasms of Lieutenant-General W. Napier. That gallant officer proclaims that the art of hiding behind trees and bushes, rocks, sticks, and stones, is "the very essence of modern warfare. The teaching regular soldiers how to move in masses is an absolutely necessary foundation to support the superstructure of real warfare, which is, in fact, this very hiding behind sticks and stones. A great deal is said about bayonet charges and solid onsets of heavy columns, but much less of that takes place than is supposed by men who only read of war; three-fourths of every battle between regular armies depend upon the stick and stone practice, and the whole of a battle, as between volunteer rifle corps and regular troops, will depend upon the former's skill in hiding."

IRELAND.

DR DIXON, the Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter which affirms that a great act of spoliation is contemplated in the way of depriving the Pope of his temporal dominions and that calumnies of all sorts are heaped upon his Government by enemies which are becoming every day more powerful. Among the bitterest of these enemies, we are informed, may be numbered some of the leading statesmen of our own country, who now seek to be revenged for the restoration of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. At present by way of remedy for such a condition of things the Primate only asks for the prayers of the faithful in Ireland, but he hints that it may hereafter be necessary to send subscriptions to the Holy Father to enable him to support those soldiers that will "defend his rights against rebel hordes."

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

ON Monday a commission of lunacy was opened to try the question of the sanity of the Rev. Stephen Lewis Woodcock, B.A. The proceedings took place before Mr. Barlow, the master in lunacy, and a jury, at the Horns tavern, Kennington. A great number of witnesses were examined, every one of whom concurred in opinion that the unfortunate gentleman had long been of unsound mind, and his conduct during the proceedings confirmed their opinion. The inquiry was adjourned on Monday evening and resumed yesterday, when Mr. Huddleston summed up on behalf of the petitioner, calling on the jury to find a verdict that Mr. Woodcock was in such a state of mind as to be unable to take care of himself or his property; after which Mr. Serjeant Shee (for Mr. Woodcock) denied *in toto* that he was of unsound mind, and ascribed his strange conduct on the previous day, to his having drunk some wine.

The jury returned a verdict, however, that he was of unsound mind, and unable to manage his affairs. The personal examination of Mr. Wilcock unquestionably proved that he was labouring under a variety of delusions, and the jury had, therefore, no alternative but to authorise his being put under restraint.

This week the legal campaign for Michaelmas term commenced, and the judicial business of the country was resumed after the long vacation, in the various equity and common law courts. The Lord Chancellor entertained the judges and the principal members of the bar at breakfast, at Stratheden House. According to usual custom the Lord Mayor elect was presented to the Lord Chancellor for the approval of her Majesty, which was accorded in flattering terms.

At the Middlesex Sessions William Raymond and John Jones were indicted for breaking a plate-glass window in the shop of Vaughan the pawnbroker in the Strand, and stealing gold rings valued at £444, and Jones was also charged with another robbery of jewellery. Three witnesses established the charges, and the prisoners were each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, both having had former convictions proved against them. One of the witnesses, named Jessie Berard, wife of a surgeon, was recalled by the judge, who commented on the courageous and praiseworthy manner in which she had acted in the matter, and ordered her a sum of £5, understanding that she was in circumstances that would render it acceptable.—Louisa Ward was convicted of picking the pocket of alady in an omnibus, on which the learned judge remarked that the way in which ladies carried their money in the front of dresses was a temptation to persons dishonestly disposed. A curious circumstance was mentioned by the judge with regard to Ward; he had picked her up in Fleet-street, when she had been knocked down by a horse, fifteen years ago.

An adjourned summons in a case connected with the builders' strike has been gone into before Mr. Corrie, at Clerkenwell Police-court. The defendant was William Perelham, and the prosecutor Charles Robjohn, in the service of Messrs. Piper and Sons, builders. From the evidence adduced it would seem that workmen had been sent for and procured from the country on the part of the Messrs. Piper; and, according to the charge, the defendant Perelham had, by intimidation and other means, endeavoured to prevent the men from following their occupation. Mr. Roberts, the well-known advocate, made a lengthened speech for the defence, and called several witnesses, the drift of whose evidence was to show that the men from the country had been induced to accept of the offers of employment in London by misrepresentation. The case being completed for both sides, and it having been intimated to the magistrate that an appeal would be made against a conviction, Mr. Corrie ordered the defendant to enter into recognizances for his appearance at the ensuing quarter sessions.

A diabolical attempt to murder has been frustrated, the odium of which is fixed upon a trades union. The intended victim was Mr. Isiah Greaves, master brickmaker, whose death was aimed at through an infernal machine planned by some scoundrel. Mr. Greave's crime was this—he had refused to discharge a non-society man and employ a unionist at the request of a brickmakers' society.

Through recent disclosures connected with the administration of the land tax and income tax departments of Shoreditch and the adjacent district it has been considered necessary to suspend some of the officials, and to institute a strict investigation into the accounts. The irregularities, it is asserted, have extended over a number of years.

A respectable woman applied to the magistrate at Lambeth police-court for his advice. Some time ago she had been accosted by a gentleman in the street—she knew he was a gentleman by his appearance—his English was broken and his voice musical, for he was an Italian and a musician. He wished to settle in England, and he wished to marry a wife; his income was good, and his prospects were better. Would she have him? Preliminaries arranged, the affair was soon consummated. Shortly after the recent bridegroom disappears, and with him the confiding wife's gold watch and chain, several trunks of her clothes, and as much of her money as could be got hold of. Subsequent inquiry reveals that the successful suitor is not an Italian but an Englishman, not a musician but a tailor—a married journeyman tailor.

One Richard Child, a tipsy clerk, on Saturday, chose to fancy that he had been robbed in the street, and gave into custody as the thief a little boy who was passing by, named William Webb. Nothing belonging to the prosecutor was found upon the prisoner, whose master came forward and gave him a very high character for honesty when the boy was brought before Sir Peter Laurie. That aged (if not venerable) person thought proper, nevertheless, to remand the poor

boy, instead of discharging him instantly. On the resumption of the examination on Wednesday, no prosecutor appeared, and the address which he had given was proved to be false. The boy was then discharged, Sir Peter treating the matter of his detention as quite unimportant. Alderman Cleveland, however, who also was on the bench (stimulated perhaps by the remarks in the newspapers), took a very different view of the matter, and said that he was not disposed to let Mr. Richard Child escape with impunity for his mischievous association.

One of the most extraordinary cases of brutality we have ever heard of, is recorded in a provincial journal. A drunken quarrel terminated by a man pouring boiling water into his opponent's ears, and then scorching the poor fellow at the fire! The miscreant is in custody.

The Madras papers mention a sad accident which resulted in the death of Dr. Windus, the surgeon of Chinglepoor, on the 10th August. He had gone out shooting with Lieut. Cunliffe and Captain Harrington. They placed themselves in a line facing a belt of jungle, on the edge of which they had picked some goats as a bait for the cheetahs they were in search of. When it was dusk Dr. Windus left his position and passed in front of the others. Captain Harrington was several times on the point of firing at him under the impression that he was game, but could not aim at him, when Lieut. Cunliffe fired as he came out of the jungle and shot him through the body. He lived but a few hours. Cunliffe was his intimate friend, and is of course overwhelmed with grief.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the total loss of the ship Virginia, on the 16th May last, while on an expedition in search of guano. Captain Withers, the master of the wrecked vessel, with nine men, comprising the remainder of the crew, after being nineteen days at sea, in an open boat, and enduring innumerable privations, all arrived safe at the Feejee Islands, whence they were conveyed to Sydney, N.S.W. On arriving at Sydney, Captain Withers, after seeing that the crew were provided with clothes, came on to Melbourne, and took a passage home in the Royal Charter. He is the Captain Withers mentioned by one of the persons saved from the wreck of the Royal Charter, who behaved with such noble fortitude and unflinching bravery when all seemed lost, and when it was mockery to hope against such a fearful tempest. But he was doomed to die a sailor's death, and the last seen of him was when he called out to Mr. Stephens and Captain Taylor, "God bless you, Stephens; God bless you, Taylor; keep firm." The ship broke up immediately after. The Virginia was owned by James Beazley, Esq., of Liverpool.

Another gale, if not a hurricane, has swept over the metropolis, and many of the coasts and other parts of the country. There will be, we fear, fresh accounts of wrecks and collisions. As all the accounts connected with the former gale have come to hand, it seems pretty plain that nothing like it in severity has been experienced for many years. The disasters to shipping have been upon a terrible scale.

It is painful to read the records of the wreck of the Royal Charter which continue to come to hand. The waters are discharging relics of all kinds, and the distracted relatives of those who perished are wandering about the shore, unwilling to abandon all hope. All the recompense they receive, however, is accumulated evidence that their friends are no more. Expert and experienced divers are at work whose main purpose it is to discover what part of the lost treasure can be restored. Their labours will have to be very prolonged. It is gratifying to see that the village people of the neighbourhood are doing very well, and are ready to restore whatever relics they may find. Arrangements have been fully made for the most careful inquisition into the calamity. There is little doubt that for the sake of economy the ship had been constructed of materials of very insufficient strength. A well-known and very able contributor to the *Times* says:—"If we pay £25 or £30 a ton for the plates of which a locomotive boiler is made, why should we give only 10s. or £3 per ton for those of which a ship is built? If safety can only be bought at the high price in the one case, are we not courting disaster with the low price in the other? With good well-worked plates, where the fibre of the iron is ductile and tenacious, and where these plates are well and judiciously fastened together, no vessel, even if wrecked in such a gale as that of last Tuesday, would break to pieces so suddenly and so utterly as the Royal Charter seems to have done."

On Saturday evening a frightful accident occurred on the north branch of the Midland Railway, at Ridgely, eight miles from Derby, but happily unattended with loss of life. The destruction of pro-

perty, however, is enormous. The axle of one of the wagons of a coal train broke and threw it off the rails, the effect of which was that it ripped up the cross beams of the bridge, and the wagons were precipitated into the swollen stream beneath. No less than twenty-five wagons, each laden with eight tons of coal, are at the bottom of the river Derwent, and the loss of the company will be many thousands of pounds; besides, the rebuilding of the bridge will take about a month to execute.

Mr. Joshua McEvoy, of the county Meath, who was rescued from the wreck of the Royal Charter, writes to make it appear that no blame can possibly fall upon the captain of that unfortunate ship. He says a more skilful and worthy captain could not be found. The inquest into the cause of the calamity was commenced at Llanallgo Church on Wednesday afternoon.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty takes daily rides and walks at Windsor in the neighbourhood of the Castle; the Prince Consort is ill, but not seriously so. The principal visitors this week have been the Duke of Cambridge, the French Ambassador and M^{me}. de Persigny, the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, the ex-queen of the French, and the Prince de Joinville, and the Grand Duchess Marie and the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, according to the present arrangements, will arrive at Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort this day. The infant Prince Frederick William Victor Albert will not accompany his illustrious parents, it being the law that the heir presumptive shall not leave Prussia without permission of Parliament.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness, has joined the University boating and cricket clubs, and was on Tuesday evening elected honorary member of the Oxford Union Society. The Hon. Colonel Bruce and Major Teesdale were at the same time elected honorary members. Tuesday being Christ Church Gaudy, the Prince, for the first time during his residence at Oxford as an undergraduate met the noblemen and gentlemen of the society at dinner in the College Hall.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The low temperature during the past week caused a rise in the mortality of the metropolis. The total number of deaths was 1,048, being an increase of 126 over the number in the previous week, but yet less by 77 than the average rate. The number of births was 1,645. The Registrar-General's quarterly return presents a favourable view of the state of the country; it shows that marriages are more frequent, the rate of mortality diminishing, and that the population is increasing at an unusual rate.

CITY MATTERS.—The City Commissioners of Sewers sat on Tuesday at Guildhall, when Mr. Redman, C.E., laid before the Court a model of an iron wheel-way, to be used where the street traffic was heavy. Mr. Redman entered at length into the various advantages that would accrue from the adoption of his plan. After he had answered a number of questions, the matter was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

THE STRIKE.—"The men are still obstinate," says the *Building News*. "The contract of the Northern High Level (Main Drainage) sewer is again suspended, the skilled hands having withdrawn in a body. Several other contracts connected with the Main Drainage Works have been postponed in consequence of the strike. The Executive Committee of the Central Association of Masters held a private meeting on Tuesday, when, as we are informed, it was reported to them that the number of men who had resumed work under the declaration up to Saturday was 12,638, and under the document as a shop rule 2,700. We have heard that negotiations are still pending between the masters and the masons, and that the latter have offered to withdraw the strike at Messrs. Trollope's establishment on condition that the document be abandoned."

CHURCH RATES.—At a meeting of archdeacons of both provinces, held on the 18th instant, a declaration was unanimously adopted in favour of maintaining the law of church rates. The document bears the signatures of sixty-one archdeacons. A petition was also adopted at the same meeting for a similar object, in the event of a bill being brought into either House of Parliament for the abolition of church rates.

THE TREASURE IN THE ROYAL CHARTER.—Further advices received at Lloyd's to-day from Moelfra, dated yesterday, state that, according to appearances, the bullion room of the Royal Charter has been destroyed. The idea is entertained of lifting the after part of the vessel with "lumps," and then all doubts will be solved. An agent of a London Assurance Company, however, in a letter of the same date, declares his belief that the treasure

is perfectly safe, and that its recovery is only a question of cost and time. He points to the fact of ingots of copper having been found in the vessel as evidence that the gold has not been washed away. Some pieces of wood, supposed to be portions of the bullion boxes, were exhibited at Lloyd's to-day.

THE MORTARA CASE.—A *conversazione* was held at the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, to meet the Council of the "Evangelical Alliance," and others interested in the union of English and continental Christians. Among those present were:—Sir John Lawrence and Lady Lawrence, Sir Henry Havelock, Professor Lorimer, Revs. T. Binney, E. Auriol, G. Molineaux, G. Hall, and Wm. Goode, Professor Hoppus, &c. The chief subject of discussion appears to have been the Irish revivals. In the course of the evening the following letter was read:—"Killean Castle, Tara, October 29, 1859.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., relative to a protest in course of signature, regarding the case of the Mortara child. In that letter, which you propose to read at a public meeting on the 1st Nov., you ask me to send you an answer, which it is your intention to make public at the same time. Although I am the senior Irish peer professing the Catholic religion, I have no authority to speak the sentiments of the Catholic laity, nor shall I undertake to become the exponent of Catholic opinion on the question referred to, or any other. Acting simply for myself, I decline to affix my signature to the protest contained in the *Times* of the 19th October, of which you have sent me a copy.—I have the honour to be your obedient humble servant,—(Signed)—FINGALL.—Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart."

THE LOSS OF THE EXPRESS.—The Board of Trade have issued the official report on the loss of the Jersey steamer *Express*, which took place on the coast of Jersey, in the month of September last. Mr. Mabb, who was in charge of the vessel, is acquitted of wilfully taking the passage which led to the disaster; the conduct of the crew and engineers is highly commended; but the circumstances attending the drowning of two of the passengers were purposely not taken into consideration. One of the magistrates dissented from the report; and, in consequence, the Board of Trade do not intend to take any steps in the matter. For the same reason the certificate of Mr. Mabb was returned to him.

THE GARIBOLDI FUND.—This demonstration continues to receive very substantial marks of sympathy in England. Sir Francis Goldsmid this week has sent £100, Sir Henry Hoare £50, and many others smaller sums. The "Central Italian Fund" has an account open with Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street, and Messrs. Ransom of Pall Mall.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—We are informed that Dr. Livingstone finds it impossible to proceed up the Zambesi river much further than Tete, owing to the small power and fragile build of his steamer, which he finds altogether unable to contend with the rapid current of the river. We understand that he has written to his friends in England, urging them to send out a more powerful boat, to enable him to ascend the stream and ultimately to reach the Victoria Falls—a distance of nearly a thousand miles from the mouth of the river. The vessel which is to be sent out will probably cost three thousand pounds; and we hope that the friends of this enterprising traveller, or the Government, or both united, will not allow the cost of this necessary expense to fall on the private resources of Dr. Livingstone himself.

THE GAS COMPANIES.—The complaints against the different gas companies in the metropolis, on account of the bad supply and indifferent quality, have on many recent occasions been loudly urged, and with ample reason, as it is well known to all who are cognisant of the miserable management which is productive of such complaints, and who are unfortunately dependent on the companies for a fulfilment of their contract with regard to this essential commodity. Not only are the streets, shops, and warehouses badly lighted, but the sphere of neglect now extends even to the theatres. This was especially apparent at the Olympic on Friday evening last, when the semi-darkness which prevailed led to an indignant burst of remonstrance from the audience. From the statement made by the acting manager, Mr. W. Wigan, it appears that the London Gas Company are responsible for this disgraceful deficiency, since they possess an entire monopoly of the district in which the theatre is situated, and are, therefore, justly amenable to denunciation and censure. It is high time, therefore, that more stringent measures should be adopted, and that the public, who are so deeply interested in the honest performance of the engagements of the various companies, should ascertain whether they are to be defrauded with impunity, and made to pay for what they do not actually receive. The evil has reached a point which is becoming intolerable.

Foreign News.

DE MONTALEMBERT'S NEW IMBROGLIO.

THE Count de Montalembert has once more done his best to make the French Government feel the weight of his pen, now devoted to the strange twin-purpose of extolling the Holy See and constitutional Government. His article, which this time is decidedly more of the Ultramontane than of the constitutional stamp, has brought down the first warning on that journal to which it is contributed, the well-known *Correspondant*. The *Moniteur* has given the reason why. The French Government looks upon the article as slandering the war it has carried on in Italy, and representing that this war has annihilated the temporal power of the Pope, and has treated it insultingly. It also charges the writer with comparing Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel to Nicolo Machiavelli. The comparison to one of the best patriots Italy ever possessed, and one of the acutest writers any nation may boast of, is certainly a new kind of insult in itself; and how can Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, of all other men, complain of this, professing, as they do, to carry out the same purpose which Machiavelli had in view all his life long—namely, the national independence and unity of Italy? It is said that De Montalembert will be subjected to a new prosecution.

SUSPECTED COMBINATION OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A *communiqué* sent to all the French papers denies that France is about to co-operate with Spain in the approaching attack against Morocco. Neither ships, money, nor, in a word, assistance of any kind is to be given. This official contradiction of a palpable and well-ascertained fact is quite in keeping with the contradiction to the reports of military and naval preparations which periodically appeared in the *Moniteur* before the breaking out of the war in Italy.

A letter from Brussels says: "In spite of the semi-official article sent to the Paris papers, letters from well-informed persons received here to-day, state most positively that M. Mon has made a request for materials of war, to which Marshal Randon, Minister of War, has given his consent. Thirty thousand Frenchmen are in marching order on the frontiers of Morocco; a Spanish force about equally numerous is collecting in Algeiras Bay, where French and Spanish steamers are at anchor, ready to carry them across. So much for non-co-operation. As for the pecuniary part of the matter, it is, indeed, incorrect to say that France has come down with a sum in hard cash; but tents, waggons, and ammunition-carts have been given to Spain, for which the Madrid Cabinet will presently be called upon to pay."

The first contest of arms on the soil of Morocco has taken place. It is not Spain, however, but France which claims the first success over the infidel. A regiment of General Martimprey's Zouaves, which was in Ouchda, has had to force the entrance to a valley on the frontier, and is reported as having succeeded after three hours' fighting.

PARIS NEWS.—The Duke of Padua, Minister of the Interior, has retired. The *Moniteur* states that ill-health is the cause of this, and it seems that M. Billault is appointed the Duke's successor. It cannot for a moment be overlooked that the course which the Duke of Padua has taken towards the press has made him a most unpopular administrator, for, although he must have acted in accordance with the mind of the Emperor, his decisions and decrees had every appearance of indiscretion for which he is himself accountable. Possibly M. Billault will carry out the same principles of restriction, and may manage to do so in a less offensive manner.

NAPOLÉON'S LETTER.

Our correspondent in Paris (says the *Times*) has received the following most important document from a friend in Italy. It is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th inst., to the King of Sardinia. Our correspondent adds that he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity:—

"Monsieur mon Frère,—I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favourable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

"Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to

your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

"In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best possible manner the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

"I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

"I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:—

"Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

"Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

"The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of Customs, and one currency.

"The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that in this species of diet the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria, should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

"By granting to the Holy Father, the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

"The cessation of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact.

"Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio.

"The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

"We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her.

"We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena;

"That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

"That a system of moderate (*sage*) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

"That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army.

"We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognised as federal fortresses; and, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

"I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result; let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

"Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859."

THE ITALIANS AND THEIR LEADERS.

THE *Indipendente* of Turin states that Garibaldi arrived there on the 28th ult., in compliance with a summons from the King. At Voghera he said:—

"With a King like Victor Emmanuel, with an army like ours, and with a people like you, Italy should

not stop until she has freed the last inch of her soil from the heel of the foreigner!"

It is said that the interview between the King of Sardinia and General Garibaldi, was not the most satisfactory. Garibaldi declared frankly to the King that Italy was betrayed, and that he should put himself at the head of the revolution; and that Victor Emmanuel replied that he hoped he would not commit such an absurdity, but that, if he did so, there was no alternative but to employ force to prevent it. It is stated that the French Government has received favourable despatches from the Duke de Grammont at Rome, and that the Holy Father had announced to the Duke that after the insurgents in the Romagna have returned to their allegiance, which he presumes they will do after the restoration of the Grand Dukes, he will readily grant all the reforms recommended by the Emperor Napoleon.

An Italian correspondent writes:—"It would be a great blessing, I believe, if Garibaldi would begin his operations against the enemy by turning docting dictators, drivelling ministers, and pedantic state secretaries adrift, as Bonaparte did in 1799, when he, by a necessary *coup d'état*, rid himself of the *avocats*. Garibaldi at the head of all civil and military powers in Central Italy, the King as Dictator in Northern Italy, with Cavour as his sole minister, and Cialdini, as his sole general,—such is, perhaps, the only arrangement that could bring Italy out of her present throes. Garibaldi sees too clearly that the volunteers of the Romagna and other Central Italian divisions are not to be kept to their standards without the prospect of striking some great, decisive blow, before the winter sets in.

The judicial examination which has been commenced at Parma makes but little progress. The principal actors in the murder of Anviti are said to have taken to flight, and are already in a place of safety; as to those who have been arrested, no one will be found to come forward against them. A part of the population would openly take part in their favour if they dared, and the populace are well armed. Farini dares not attack them boldly, because he perhaps feels that in that layer of society consists his principal force against the reactionists, whom he fears and detests above all things.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.—According to advices received from Sicily the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn into the mountains. The brothers Mantrichi are at the head of the movement. Reinforcements of troops are being continually despatched by the Neapolitan Government to quell the insurrection. Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo, Cassano, and Messina.

THE TURKISH CONSPIRACY.—Advices from Constantinople of the 26th ult. state that the new Grand Vizier insisted, in the first place, that the culprits in the late conspiracy should not be executed. To this the Sultan has readily given his consent. The sympathies of the population continue to be in favour of the accused. The Grand Vizier demands complete reforms, and wishes that the chief religious dignitaries shall contribute largely to the public taxes, and that the Sultan shall sacrifice one-third of his own revenue. The Grand Vizier having met with resistance to these measures among his colleagues, a modification of the Ministry will therefore take place. It is stated that Ethem Pasha will succeed Fuad Pasha."

THE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

THE news which has at present arrived of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, is not very clear, but it is satisfactory to know that it has been suppressed with very slight loss of life; it was not a negro insurrection, but was originated by a man named Brown, of Kansas notoriety. The United States troops in storming the Armoury, of which the rioters had taken possession, lost several men; some citizens were killed, also some of the rioters. Later accounts from Washington state that Brown and the other prisoners who had been taken had been sent to Charleston, where they would be indicted and tried. Brown had made a confession to Governor Wise. Papers that have been found in his possession implicated Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, and other Abolitionists who furnished money. Brown, whose wounds were not serious, says he had contemplated this movement since 1856. All his party were either killed or captured, except one. It is said that the papers do not show that the negroes at Harper's Ferry were partakers before the fact in the conspiracy. It had been thought proper not to publish yet the names of the conspirators, but it appears the whole affair was organised with considerable care. A constitution and code of rules were drawn up, to which the conspirators were bound to accede. A manifesto by Gerrit Smith, directed in August last to the chairman of the Jerry rescue, curiously foreshadows the outbreak and its attendant

circumstances. Brown had provided arms sufficient for 1,500 men, and on search being made at his house a number of letters and other documents were found among which was one from Frederick Douglass, and another from a lady, containing the dollars "for the cause." The result of the engagement at the Ferry appears to have been six citizens and fifteen insurgents killed, three insurgents wounded and five prisoners. The news of the outbreak caused great excitement and alarm at Washington, and precautions were taken in case of an outbreak occurring in that city. In the meantime, apprehensions of further skirmishes were current in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, and the citizens were arming. Colonel Lee went with a company of marines to Harper's Ferry, but found all quiet. On withdrawing, the consternation of the people increased, and they were endeavouring to organize companies for general defence when the last accounts left.

CHINA.

The news from Hong Kong is to the 12th September, and refers principally to the receptions of Mr. Ward, the American Plenipotentiary. His Excellency consented to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pehtang, a village on the Gulf of Pecheli, rather than accede to the alternative offered by the Chinese of performing "kotow." The Russian Embassy appears to be established at Peking, but it is not stated on what terms.

The new Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Hercules Robinson, and the Attorney General, Mr. Adams, reached their destination on the 7th September, and immediately entered on their respective duties.

The *Friend of China* remarks:—"The cogent reasons urged why Mr. Bruce and M. Bourboulon should have been less pugnacious when they found the Pehio barred to them, led us to hope different things for the Americans; that, although Admiral Hope was checked at Taku, he did not retire before, in the expenditure of all his ammunition, he gave the Emperor's forces a lesson which they would desire no repetition of—and therefore that, having had his victory, his Imperial Majesty could afford, and deem it the best policy to be magnanimous, and ratify the American treaty without requiring the homage paid by Westerns to the Deity only. But we have been disappointed, and can but opine, as we did when news of the rebuff first reached us, that Mr. Bruce and M. Bourboulon were more than justified in their determination to have the highway to Peking open to them, or not attempt to go there at all. Far better is it for his Imperial Majesty Hien-fung to have an opportunity of throwing all the blame of the battle at Taku on one of his Princes, than that he should be directly involved in personal insult to the representatives of France and England. The misfortune of Admiral Hope's defeat is only an incident which we have the power to remedy; and it is to be hoped that, without delay, such a demonstration will be made at the Pehio that Hien-fung must come to reason, and throw off the absurd pretensions to which he lays claim."

MR. WARD'S VISIT TO PEKIN.—On the 16th August, while the Powhattan was anchored off Pei-tang, there arrived an Imperial edict, ordering that the American minister, and suite of twenty, should be escorted with all honour to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang upon any day after the 19th. This edict was in answer to a communication of the American minister, informing the authorities that he was present, and ready to exchange his treaty at any time and place which they might appoint. On the morning of the 20th Mr. Ward and suite landed at Pei-tang, where they were received by the escort, and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first travelled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Pehio at a village called Pei-tsang, some ten miles above Tientsin, and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts to the capital. The entire troop occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. The legion remained in Peking fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters—not, however, as prisoners, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out; but the commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. Ward to grant permission to walk out or not, as he saw fit. They would doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing Kwei-Liang that should his movements be at all restricted he should close all intercourse and demand his return escort. It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. Ward, but that he also insisted upon his performing the ko-tow, which being against the principles of his Excellency was positively refused. The result of this was, that upon the fourteenth day of their stay it was finally concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking and to send his Excellency back to Pei-tang to exchange the treaty—

and the next day they returned accordingly. Arrived at Pei-tang on the 16th, the treaties were exchanged, and an English prisoner named J. Powell given up. This man was an ordinary seaman on board of the Highflyer, and who, with a sapper of the name of Thomas McQueen, had been captured on the 25th June; fearing for his life he had proclaimed himself to be an American. The Chinese informed Mr. Ward of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up as an American if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as he had been taken fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious, however, to serve the poor fellow, he intimated to them that it would be a great personal favour if they would turn him over, and as such it was done. He is now on board of the Powhattan. Of the sapper nothing more is known than that he was wounded in the arm, was doing well, and is still a prisoner. The Chinese seemed generally anxious to know what the English would do next year.—*North China Herald*.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

HUNGARIAN UNDERGRADUATES.—On the 25th October 400 of the students at the Pesth University were about to come to Vienna to petition the Emperor to order their professors to lecture in the Hungarian language, but they eventually resolved to send a deputation of six to his Majesty. Great confusion prevailed in the Pesth University on the 25th. The Dean addressed the students in Latin, and advised them not to make any demonstration which could give offence to the authorities, but the young men declared that they had not understood the speech, and requested the Dean to give a translation of it in "the language of the country." The University "don" gave a German translation of his discourse, but as soon as he had ceased speaking a loud cry of "Hungarian is the language of the country!" was raised. One of the professors then addressed the young men in Hungarian, and fortunately succeeded in persuading them to forego their intention of proceeding in *corpo* to Vienna. Some of the students are likely to be expelled for hissing and whistling while the German professors were lecturing.

FIRE AT THE LUXEMBOURG.—The Palace of the Luxembourg, the old Chamber of Peers, and now the Senate House, has been in great part destroyed by fire this week. The circular hall in which the Senate holds its sittings principally suffered, and, in consequence of the number of passages by which this hall is surrounded, it was a long while before the engines could be so organised as to play upon the flames with effect. At five o'clock the dome fell in, and then the whole Senate House was nothing but a heap of ruins. Two firemen and two servants of the Senate were dragged out from the rubbish much injured, but it is hoped that their lives will be saved. The damage is estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000 francs. It is feared that the paintings of Abel de Fajol and Vauchelet must be entirely destroyed.

GARIBALDI AND HIS HABITS.—A letter from the Romagna describes a visit to this great General:—"Garibaldi was at dinner when I went to see him about two o'clock. I was admitted into his dining-room without difficulty. He was sitting at the table, surrounded by six officers of the staff, and was partaking of a modest dinner. The great leader never drinks wine, and never eats more than two sorts of meat at his dinner. At eight o'clock in the evening he goes to bed, and regularly gets up at two o'clock in the morning. He then reads for two hours some military book, and at four o'clock he dispatches his private correspondence. At eight o'clock he has his breakfast, after which he goes into his office to transact military business. Garibaldi is never seen in public except on duty. Even when he wants to get the fresh air of the sea he rides out of the town, taking the shortest and quickest way which leads to the *marina*. Loaded with stars and medals by more than one monarch, he never wears any decoration or distinction whatever; and when he is obliged to wear his uniform he does it with such nonchalance that you would scarcely believe that he is the hero of so many exploits of almost fabulous daring." On Thursday last the Town Council of Rimini sent to Garibaldi the diploma of Patrizio, or, in other words, made him and his descendants members of the nobility of the town. The Patriziato Riminese is an institution of the middle ages, which was in later times confirmed when Rimini passed by sale from the Malatesta family to the Venetians. It is merely a title, but to have it is considered almost a princely honour, for within the memory of man it has only been granted to monarchs and popes. Garibaldi has not accepted it, as he told the deputation of the town council, on account of his personal merit, but as an homage to the noble cause he serves.

INDIA,
AND
INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE LATEST RUMOUR.

For the fourth time in two years rumours of the recall of the Governor-General are rife. Candidates for the office are named in London, and Anglo-Indians beguiled by the new hope once more postpone despair. We believe these fresh rumours are as groundless as those which have preceded them, though not for the same reason. The position of the Governor-General has been seriously changed. His character was from the first well understood by politicians, and on the outburst of the mutinies most men in England expected his immediate recall. Even Lord Granville spoke of it as a certainty. "If he had, as alleged, subscribed to Missions," Lord Palmerston, however, was made of sterner stuff. It has been through life an axiom with him that fidelity to followers *pays*; he owed heavy obligations to George Canning; and he refused blankly to "cut the tendrils from his own vine." In the great party contest of 1853, Lord Canning by a fortunate accident became the *cheval de bataille* of the Whigs. They tested their strength in an effort to remove the ministry which had censured him, and though they failed they left the impression that the subject was a dangerous one. Meanwhile, the mind of England was manured with lies. The Anglo-Indians, who hated Lord Canning, hated the Company still more, and the advocates of monopoly found it essential to run them down. You can always run down colonists in safety in England, and the Anglo-Indians were no worse treated than the West India planters, the Australian "shepherd lords," the "white rebels" of the Cape, or the Canadians of the Northern province. They were declared to be evil fools who wanted to depopulate Hindostan. Cruelty being the charge against them, as it invariably is against colonists, it was inevitable that their enemy should be praised for his "calm mercy." The Five Acts were coolly suppressed, and their author declared the one man in India "whose cheek was unblanched by fear." The statement was correct, for he was the one man in India who did not comprehend the situation; and as the British public, in spite of philosophers, still considers courage the first of virtues, want of imagination was mistaken for Roman fortitude. Thenceforward, to criticise Lord Canning was to be a "malignant." There was no one at home to explain the facts; the British soldiery reconquered the country, and a conviction that the Governor-General had saved India settled down into the English mind.

Months however passed on, and the popular faith began to be disturbed. Nothing was done in India to restore permanent tranquillity. All men murmured at the excessive delay. No mail reached England without intelligence of some administrative blunder. The people, always accurate in their instincts, distrusted the new native army. The capitalists, always alive to their own interests, distrusted the boundless extravagance. A section of the European army, said soldiers, had been harassed into disaffection, and then dismissed. The Secretary of State admitted a deficit of twelve millions, and half feared it might be annual, and the Press, aware at last that all incompetence is paid for in money, awoke from its long dream. More than all, the restrictions on furlough were removed. The Anglo-Indians swarmed home in hundreds, each man the oracle of his little circle, and each the personal inveterate foe of the Governor-General. The *Times* demanded Lord Canning's removal, and followed up its attack. On August 4th the journal declared:—

"How is it, we wish to know, that while everything changes, while Governors-General, Indian Secretaries, Cabinets and Parliaments, come and go, this magic circle round the Governor-General never seems to change? There is no Government more uniform, more deaf to warning, more blind to notorious facts, more certain to repeat the same errors again and again, than the heads of departments in India. Stupidities of this sort may happen anywhere, but in India they are repeated again and again. No account is given of them. There is nobody to demand the removal of the wrongheaded and mischievous official. The public opinion of the Indian army is open-mouthed, but powerless. At this moment throughout all India the eye of apprehension is turned, not to Oude, or Nepaul, or Lahore, or to Central India, or the Brahmins, or to anything native, but to the British Administration of Calcutta, which, having brought on the sepoy mutiny and the European mutiny, is now firmly believed to be fully capable of bringing on worse ills, if they are not coming already."

On the 5th August it believed:—

"We have a Governor and a Commander-in-Chief who might have been supposed, if they understood anything, to understand a mutiny, seeing that they have heard of little else for the last two years. Yet they contrive to involve us in a second mutiny before we are well out of the first, and again to shake confidence to its centre while yet rocking from its former convulsion. Perhaps it may at last occur to us that a cabinet minister of the second class is not exactly the man to intrust with such vast interests, and that we had better be a little less exacting in the matter of rank, and a little more particular in respect of qualifications. If peers could have kept India quiet and solvent she would not have been mutinous and bankrupt. As they cannot do this, we had better lose no time in having recourse to a rougher, but more efficient machinery."

On the 6th August it remarked:—

"The aggravating part of the thing is that this is the result of a mere official blunder. Had there been but the most slender exercise of judgment at the centre of administration, it might readily have been divined that even the chance of losing the services of some thousands of trained troops would be cheaply conjured away by an expenditure of £30,000 or £40,000. One would suppose that the complications actually existing in Europe, and the general circumstances of the empire, would not be altogether foreign to the reflections of Bengalese statesmen."

In spite of all this, and much more, of Mr. Wilson's appointment and Sir Charles Wood's gloomy predictions, of the departure of the Europeans, and of the income tax bill, Lord Canning will not be recalled. He has sat in many Cabinets, has many personal friends. The Liberals are too deeply pledged to eat their words, and nothing short of actual bankruptcy or another insurrection will rouse the English people to action on an Indian dilemma. It is possible only that he may resign. Authority to resign whenever the interests of the party require the step, has, it is said, been for months at home, and those interests would seem almost to require it now. The ministry is by no means secure. The disciplined regiment, commanded by Mr. Disraeli, has already reduced the majority to eleven, and that majority is made up of most conflicting elements. The China affair alone may dissolve it into its component atoms. There are at least five Cabinet ministers who, according to party etiquette, ought not to have been left out, and for whom Lord Palmerston must provide while he has the power. Mr. Smith is Lord Lyveden, Mr. Labouchere is Baron Taunton, Sir B. Hall is Baron Llanover. Lord Clarendon, however, the most marked of all the omissions, is above titles, and Lord Clarendon, therefore, it is said, is to be Viceroy.

The rumour is at least a possible one, if the ministry retain office, and we know not that Lord Clarendon will not serve as well as another peer. There is no chance of the man we really need, a man of imperial audacity, who will destroy "institutions" without scruple, laugh at English orders, tread down the services under his feet, and create a new administration out of his own brain, until the second mutiny. Meanwhile, Lord Clarendon may postpone action, examine, and inquire, and minute, and reply, and order as well as any peer who can be readily named. He is a little too old for such a climate, but to a Premier sixteen years older he must seem in the prime of life, and to statesmen of seventy, what signify the interests of the future?—*Friend of India*.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago there was not a printing office in Upper India, and nothing like newspaper printing was attempted till some years afterwards. We learn from a magazine now extinct that a small insignificant quarto sheet, called the *Omibus*, led the van. It was published from the Cawnpore press, which was the first printing office on this side of Calcutta. The publication was unable to contend with its older and better conducted brethren of Calcutta, and soon fell to the ground. At this very time there existed among a literary band of military officers stationed at Meerut a manuscript paper bearing the title of the *Meerut Observer*, and this was carried on very perseveringly for four years, edited by Captain H. Tuckett, of the 11th Light Dragoons, assisted by Captain N. Campbell, of the Horse Artillery, who wrote nearly all the articles on military affairs. When a branch of the Cawnpore press was established at that station, the *Observer* put on a printed dress. This was too spirited a journal to last long; it opposed too keenly the measures of Lord Bentinck, the then Governor-General, and the strong arm of military authority was wielded to gag its voice. Subsequently the *Observer* was edited by Lieutenant Hutchins, Mr. Whiffen, and others. It afterwards fell into the hands of Mr. H. Cope, who also purchased the press.

The next publication that was issued from the

same press was the *Meerut Universal Magazine*, more familiarly termed the "Mum," a monthly magazine of some pretensions, and carried on with great talent. Mr. Lang afterwards endeavoured to resuscitate this magazine, but after two attempts abandoned the undertaking.

On its demise the *Observer Press* passed into the hands of the Messrs. Saunders, who transferred it to Delhi, and in 1833 the *Delhi Gazette* first saw the dawn of existence. This journal was for several years in a fluctuating condition, edited alternately by Colonel Pew, Mr. Hollings, Colonel R. Wilson (then of the palace guards), and others, when the Afghanistan campaign gave it an impetus as rapid as it was profitable, and by the commencement of the year 1846 the paper had attained a circulation of 1,892, a number never before attained by any Indian publication. Hence may be dated the commencement of a new era in the newspaper press of Upper India. Vituperative attacks on members of Government or commanding officers now gave place to that which should ever be the first object of a newspaper, the desire for obtaining news from foreign States. To what an eminence has that press risen during the short period of thirty-two years, from the carrying out of this desire, we are well aware. Its intelligence is quoted as authority to be depended upon by the whole London and Continental press. From this press many years afterwards issued a magazine called "Saunders Magazine," which continued for about two years. In May, 1857, the *Delhi Gazette* press was entirely destroyed by the mutineers, the editor, Mr. Heatley, being killed in the general massacre.

Contemporaneously with the *Delhi Gazette* was the *Agra Ukhbar*, a newspaper started at Agra, one of the projectors of which was the celebrated Col. Pew, and its editor the no less celebrated Henry Tandy. The talent and wit of the latter gentleman soon gave the paper a place among the leading journals, which it held till 1842, when Mr. Tandy died. Messrs. A. and P. Saunders succeeded him in the editorial chair, but both soon followed him to the grave. Neither of them possessed a title of the talent of Mr. Tandy. The press was then sold to Mr. Grisenthwaite. Blunders, actions for libel, and other tokens of a sinking journal, at last wrecked the *Ukhbar*, and the entire establishment fell into the possession of the Agra Bank; to which the proprietors were under pecuniary obligations. Captain Macgregor, the secretary, who would not allow the press to remain unprofitable, brought out the *Agra Chronicle*, which he kept alive till the press was purchased by the *Delhi Gazette*. The *Agra Messenger*, since started by the proprietors of the *Gazette*, was but an indifferent substitute for the well conducted *Ukhbar*. During the mutiny, when the *Delhi* press was destroyed, the *Messenger* was enabled to keep together the subscribers of the *Gazette*, and formed the nucleus on which that paper again revived.

The *Mofussilite* was established by Mr. Lang at Meerut, in 1846. It commenced its existence at a very critical time—Afghanistan, Persia, Scinde, and the Punjab, were all in a ferment. The avidity for Mofussil news was at its highest pitch—the circulation of the *Delhi* had run up to nearly 1,900, and this eagerness for intelligence from the seat of strife, in combination with the ability and vivacity of its proprietor and editor, enabled the *Moff* at once to gain a footing. In 1855 the press and journal were removed to Agra, which was then the seat of government. This paper has been subjected to many changes of editors since Mr. Lang's departure for Europe. During the mutiny a portion of its press material was saved, and the journal was enabled to continue its publication during the whole of those troublous times.

Ledie's Miscellany was published at this press in 1855; it was a well got up and popular magazine, but short-lived. About the same time a religious newspaper, under the title of *North-West Messenger*, was published at the same press. The mutiny abruptly closed its career.

The Hills used to boast of three presses; one was established by Mr. Mackinnon at Mussoorie, who published a paper called *The Hills*. At Simla Dr. McGregor had a press, from which issued a weekly paper called the *Mountain Monitor*. That gentleman also tried a medical and literary periodical. All these were short-lived. The Simla press was, in 1850, sold to the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawar, and is now employed to teach the lads of the institution the rudiments of printing. From this press now issues a small monthly called the *Soldier's Friend*. Another press was started at Simla, under the direction of Mr. Charde, in 1851, at which the *Simla Advertiser* was published. The press is now the property of Mr. Wallace, who also publishes an *Advertiser*.

At Benares, about 1847 or 1848, a press was established by Colonel Pew and others, and a paper issued under the name of the *Recorder*; this continued till the latter part of 1849.

If we travel further north we come to Lahore, where the *Chronicle* now flourishes. This journal was started by Mr. Cope, formerly of the *Delhi*, in 1850, immediately after the annexation of the country. The paper has gone on steadily, and is well conducted. Just before the outbreak, a small weekly publication, called the *Punjabee*, issued from Lahore; it was ably conducted by Mr. Kerr, and was discontinued in the beginning of the present year, in consequence of Mr. Kerr taking the management of the *Chronicle*. The *New Punjabee* has since been started by the same proprietors.

At Allahabad there are no less than three newspapers. The *New Times* came into existence in January of the present year. The *Advertiser* commenced its career in May, and the *Commercial Gazette* in the following month.

At Cawnpore, about the year 1854 or 1855, Mr. Brandon brought out a newspaper called the *Central Star*, which was afterwards transferred to Lucknow, and continued till the mutineers destroyed it, and the press where it was published. Since the mutiny in February last another press and the *Lucknow Herald* have been established, and in a few days the *Oude Gazette* will also see the light.

The mutiny gave birth to several ephemeral publications; the principal was the *Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, which disseminated information during the most troublous times. It was discontinued when quiet was restored.—*Commercial Gazette*.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE overland mail has arrived with advices from Calcutta to Sept. 22, and from Madras to Sept. 27. The news of the fortnight is not important. The Governor-General had issued an order finally disposing of the remnants of the late Bengal army. The native artillery and regular cavalry had ceased to exist. Fourteen regiments had been re-armed. The 2nd Grenadiers and 25th Bengal Native Infantry were disbanded with from two to six months' pay. Troops were being collected in Calcutta for despatch to China.

The citizens of Calcutta had held a large public meeting to petition Parliament on the subject of taxation, the opening of the Legislative Council to the non-official class, the abolition of the Executive Council, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the causes of the present discontent. The *Overland Friend of India* says:—"After speeches by merchants, barristers, and tradesmen, which were well received, it was resolved to petition both Parliament and the Legislative Council, the latter against Mr. Harrington's bill, and the former on subjects of a more wide and important character. As will be seen from the part of the petition to Parliament which we subjoin, the professional and trading classes of Calcutta, embracing every European and several natives, ask Parliament to take measures 'to have the general taxation of India placed on broad and sound principles,' to have 'an authoritative inquiry made into the general administration of the government and the cause of the prevailing discontent and financial embarrassment,' to open the Legislative Council to the non-official class, to abolish the Executive Council, and to place 'the office of Governor-General and governors in a proper state at once of freedom and responsibility in the exercise of their executive functions.' We fear we must for the present at least rest satisfied with Mr. Wilson as an answer to this prayer. And he, when he comes, will find, with a Governor-General in the interior, with a financial secretary whose incapacity is only second to that of his chief, and with the usual passive resistance which the Indian state machine ever offers to energy or candour, that he is able to do little more than report." The resolutions of the Madras meeting were to the same effect.

The Governor-General had postponed his departure from Calcutta to the 10th or 11th of October, and contemplates a vice-regal progress in right royal state. His lordship, it is said, will be escorted by two infantry regiments, the one European, the other native, in addition to his body-guard. This force of 2,600 men will further be accompanied by some 20,000 camp followers. An embarrassed Government, like an embarrassed individual, has always money enough for ostentatious display and reckless extravagance.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had returned from the Mofussil. The Bishop of Calcutta had left Calcutta on a visitation tour to the Upper Provinces. His lordship was to proceed as far as Peshawar, and pass the next hot season at Simla. Mr. Prendergast, the Accountant-General of Madras Presidency, has been dismissed by Government for having used, to his own advantage, knowledge attained in virtue of his position as finance minister in the conversion of Tanjore Bonds.

The discharged European soldiers continue to be embarked for this country at the rate of one thousand per week. Serious complaints are made on all hands of their violent and unmanly conduct, but this

applies almost exclusively to the newly-raised regiments.

THE REBELS IN NEPAUL.

The cold weather is to usher in an expedition against the Nana and the rebels on the Oude frontier. The *Hurkaru* says:—"The fugitive rebels in the Nepaul Terai and in Bundelkand are to be hunted down as soon as the cold weather commences, for which purpose flying columns will be organised. The Nana and Begum are still in the Nepaul territories, and the Maharanee of Lahore, who fled from the Chunar Fort to Catmandoo many years ago—where she was allowed to remain, as she could do no harm, and her pension was saved—has joined the latter. According to a recent communication from Bundelkand, Feroze Shah, with a small party of his men, was at a place 21 miles south-west of Shahpurh. These rebels are said to be making for a tract of jungle country to the west of Jubbulpore, in hopes of being able eventually to reach the Nepaul hills. A letter from Roy Bareilly, dated the 7th inst., mentions that there had been an engagement with the rebels within the last few days near Tulsi-pore, and that they had suffered considerable loss. The rebel chief, Rambuksh Sing, talookdar of Doondiah Khireh, has been captured at Benares, and is on his way to Roy Bareilly for trial, "for aiding and abetting in the murder of Miss Jackson, Mrs. Green, and others, and being a leader of rebellion." Another chief, Rajah Jyegall, has also been caught, and is about to be tried for the murder of the few survivors of the Cawnpore massacre who sought refuge in the temple, from which Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Delafosse managed to effect their escape. It is to be hoped that both these chiefs will be hanged, although we should not be surprised to hear of their acquittal through some loophole or other."

Lieutenant Beaden, of the 4th Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Outram. This gallant young officer will, of course, not now return to England in charge of troops who declined to re-enlist, as at first arranged.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The entertainments at this admirably-managed house are about to be varied by the production of the "Trovatore," with a new cast, on Monday evening next. The part of *Lenora* will, of course, remain with Miss Louisa Fyfe, whose admirable success in it is fresh in the memory of all who observed the progress of this enterprise during its last season. The *Manrico* will be Mr. Henry Haigh, a tenor, gifted with a voice, in parts, of extreme richness. The "Satanella" of Mr. Balfe will also be revived on Tuesday and Thursday next, while "Dinorah," in which the troupe, including its recent acquisitions, continue to merit and receive the same degree of favour as was shown them on their first essay in this elegant work. The absence of booking, box-keeping, and playbill extortions, too often cause us silently to bless the management of Covent Garden, for us to neglect each opportunity that offers of reminding our readers that here, as at the Adelphi also, the middle-class playgoers may take his or her seat, and a bill of the performance to boot, without the inevitably-ruffled temper that still attends the experiment in some other first-class establishments. The fact, too, that a private box for two persons may be had at Covent Garden for half a guinea, is one that many of our friends may not yet have learned, but may like to prove by experiment. The fact is, we fancy, worth knowing, and the one trial necessary to the proof is, at the price, decidedly worth making.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Yet more adieu before the exotic song-birds leave us for their winter quarters in more sunny or less foggy climes! Mr. Smith announces a few more farewell nights, beginning on Tuesday the 8th inst., with Flotow's "Martha." The vocal troupe, comprising Madlle. Titiens and Vaucri, and the Signors Giuglini, Aldighieri, is a strong one. Let us hope that the band and chorus will be strong enough to give adequate support to the principals we have named. If such turn out to be the case the lessee may hope for a brilliant little season: if otherwise, he may only look for odious comparisons between his efforts and those of our English Opera friends at Covent-garden.

CONTRARY to a law that some philosophers have endeavoured to set up and to maintain, civilisation is, as far as London is concerned, marching eastward and not westward. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, the latter fairly convalescent, are singing for enormous remuneration to vast audiences, and we need hardly add, with eminent success, at the National Standard Theatre in Bishopsgate East, late Shore-ditch. The operas selected by Mr. Douglass, the manager, are "Lucia de Lammermoor" and "The Bohemian Girl." The *Edgardo* is Mr. Sims Reeves,

Lucia, Mrs. Reeves; Enrico, Mr. Durand; Arturo, Mr. Manvers. At the Pavilion Theatre, still farther down east, Mademoiselle Lancia, a pure soprano, young and very promising, is singing in the "Son-nambula" with a Mr. Parkinson as *Elvino*, and Mr. Rosenthal as the Count Rodolpho.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO JENNY LIND.

At half-past three o'clock on Friday afternoon last Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and her husband, M. Otto Goldschmidt, paid a visit to Mercers' Charitable Hospital, Dublin, for the benefit of which institution she had so generously given her gratuitous professional services in connexion with the performance of Handel's sublime oratorio of "The Messiah," on Thursday evening. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having kindly consented to be present at the interesting ceremony, shortly before half-past three o'clock arrived, accompanied by Mr. Hatchell, private secretary, and Captain Buller, aide-de-camp in waiting. On the arrival of Madame Goldschmidt, she was conducted by his Excellency to the board-room, where there was a large and distinguished party in attendance to meet her.

Horatio Townsend, Esq., one of the governors of the hospital, read the following address:—

"To Madame Otto Goldschmidt.

"Mercers' Hospital, Dublin, October, 1859.

"Madame,—The Governors of Mercers' Hospital, and the Trustees of the Irish Musical Fund Society for the Relief of Distressed Musicians, beg to address you in grateful acknowledgment of your truly generous conduct in giving gratuitously the aid of your unrivalled talent in a performance of the 'Messiah' for the benefit of these institutions.

"In their several departments of doing good, both of these institutions have been instruments of unspeakable blessing and comfort to many individuals and to many families, each institution working according to its several ability.

"We feel that you need no higher present reward than the consciousness of having promoted the usefulness of two such institutions, not only by your noble munificence, but by making them both more extensively known to the public.

"But the interest of your good action will be increased to yourself by the reflection that the hospital that you have so generously befriended was one of the early charities of this city, for whose benefit the illustrious Handel gave the first performance of that sublime oratorio in which you have just taken so distinguished a part. That grand monument of Handel's piety and genius was inaugurated in the cause of suffering humanity. And afterwards during his life, and since his death (of which the present year is the centenary), it has, in frequent performances, contributed more to the relief of human suffering than any other production of genius.

"You, Madame Goldschmidt, have laboured in the same sacred cause, and our trust and hope is, that when you shall rest from your labours your works may follow you; and that you may be found among those to whom the 'Messiah,' the Divine Saviour, who himself, while on earth, went about doing good, shall say: 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world.'

"We beg, Madame, that you will accept this sincere expression of our respect and esteem, and that you will rest assured that we shall always retain a cordial and grateful recollection of your benevolence and generosity to our institutions.—We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Madam, your obliged and grateful friends."

The address was signed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Justice of Appeal, Lord William Fitzgerald, the Archbishop of Dublin, Peter Digges La Touche, Esq., William Digges La Touche, Esq., Edmund Digges La Touche, Esq., Dr. Osborne, and the surgeons of the hospital.

On the conclusion of the address, Madame Goldschmidt expressed her thanks with peculiar warmth, and with an evident sincerity of manner. Having intimated a desire to go through the wards, his Excellency, with characteristic courtesy, offered his arm, and conducted Madame Goldschmidt through the different departments of the house, accompanied by the other distinguished persons already named. On returning to the board-room, Madame Goldschmidt was presented with the visitors' book, in which she made the following entry:—"With every good wish for the welfare of this charitable hospital, and very much pleased with all that I have seen to-day."

—JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. After a stay of something more than an hour Madame Goldschmidt, again expressing the gratification afforded by her visit, left, accompanied by her husband, and as she entered her carriage she was loudly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled here in the hospital.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—We are in hopes, on account of both manager and author, that the success which attended the production on Wednesday night of the new drama, called "The Master Passion: or, the Outlaws of the Adriatic," may not prove an ephemeral one. The latter gentleman (Mr. Falconer), already known as the author of the Lyceum comedy "Extremes," has here used, by way of foundation, the French melodrama, "Les Noces Venitiennes," and the former (Mr. Harris) has been lavish of his ingenuity and resources to secure a permanent position for the work of his collaborateur.

The scene is laid in Venice, the city of song and stiletto, and the principal characters are members of the Orseoli and Falieri families, who cherished an hereditary hatred for one another of the deepest and deadliest Italian dye; but the hero, *Galiengo Faliero*, a successful young soldier (Mr. George Melville), and the nominal heroine, *Olympia Orseolo* (Miss C. Leclercq), like their prototypes of the Montagu and Capulet houses, are violent exceptions to the general rule, and the storms that agitate the waters of their affection furnish the grand incidents of the play.

Having deserved well of the republic in his military career, the young *Faliero* craves, as a boon of the Doge and his council, the whitewashing of the memory of his ancestor, the famous *Marino*; but this being denied him through the interference of *Giovanni Orseolo*, head of the rival clan, and also member of the dread Council of Ten, he throws up his commission, exchanges the sword of the national warrior for the dagger of the brigand, and shaking the little dust he might collect in Venice from his feet, leaves her watery ways and cool colonnades for an outlaw's life on the mainland. He is not uncared for, however, in his retreat, for a spy who had been attached to his person in the shape of the fair *Morosina* (Mrs. Charles Young), but who had failed in her duty by falling in love with him in earnest, now abandons home and fame, attends him to his retreat on the Black Mountain, and succeeds in weaning him from the memory of the fair *Olympia*. But her felicity is not of long duration, for in the course of time chance brings *Olympia* as a captive to the robber-nest, and *Galiengo* returns, like many an honest gentleman, to his *premiera amour*. Roused to patriotism by his old love, *Galiengo* now seeks Venice again with his following, but they fall into the power of old *Orseolo* who by threatening the captive *Morosina* with the rack, forces *Galiengo* to disclose himself. He is at once sentenced to death, but the feelings of the wicked councillor yield to the certainty that his daughter will not survive her lover, and he permits the impending fate of the hero to be arrested. But so strong within him is the master passion of revenge that his tongue refuses to perform the office of forgiveness. He dies of the struggle between paternal love and thirsting hatred; the ill-fated *Morosina* goes to a nunnery; and the ground being cleared of obstacles, the lovers are left in peace. As *Galiengo*, Mr. Melville displayed, on Wednesday, considerable ability. Though it must be insisted upon that he has not reached *per saltum* the secondary heights of dramatic excellence, he may still be felicitated on the early possession of a sound footing, with youth and power to scale them by the good old track, safe though laborious, of labour. The *Orseolo* of Mr. Ryder was a chequered performance, and the *Spalatro* of Mr. Graham a commendable one. Miss Leclercq, of course, pretty, and so far effective as *Olympia*, made the most of the little field for display open to her; but to the talented Mrs. Charles Young were due, and warmly accorded, the principal honours of the evening. Her change from the unprincipled and vindictive *intrigante* of Venice to the idolising, then jealous, and ultimately self-sacrificing woman, is very powerfully worked out. Her great scene, in which she welcomes the torture rather than betray the fickle *Galiengo* to a fate which many of the audience thought he richly deserved, is full of true genius, and, to say the truth, painfully real. The play, though not of uniform strength throughout—were it so it were too harrowing—and here and there overacted, is full of situation, and contains much well finished and poetical language. Its few defects have been so well indicated, and the remedy for them is so simple, that before this they may have ceased to exist. The beautiful scenery and incidental dancing contribute their fair share to the general interest, and favour the desirable probability that the hopes expressed in our opening sentence will be realised.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—An airy nothing, entitled "Cupid's Ladder," composed and produced for the illustration of the enterprising and interesting young Ballerina, Miss Lydia Thompson, was produced, here on Saturday evening. The fair Lydia appears, first, by way of beginning at the ladder's foot, as a country boy, not of the earth, earthy, but of a lighter order, that may prevail in some delightful valley yet undiscovered, where chawing of bacon ague, and rheumatics are unknown. This *Reuben Ringdove* next appears in pursuit of a country girl,

to whom he is attached, as a smart jockey or postillion, in tops and leathers; then, as a gay French tutor, he makes way into a situation very successfully, where he may be near his *inamorata*, by making love to another lady who is in want of an amanuensis. Finally, he scales the top of the ladder, and achieves the possession of the *Winifred* of his hopes, by rendering himself as agreeable to her *chaperon*, an elderly lady of quality, as he had previously done to every woman with whom he had come in contact, and through whom he could hope to further his end. Miss Thompson, Mr. Charles Young, and Miss E. Kinglake, as the principals, all contributed to the success of this spirited little adaptation of "L'échelle des Femmes," which is from the facile pen of Mr. Leicester Buckingham.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

At the sitting of the Central Committee at Seyd's Hotel, in Finsbury-square, on Saturday last, some of the preparations which are in progress for adding to the variety of the entertainments on the 10th of November, formed the subject of discussion. The intention to illustrate the didactic poem of "The Bell" by musical performances has been given up. Rambach's composition of it will alone be executed, but, instead of this, we shall have an illustration of the leading characters in Schiller's dramatic productions. A procession in costume, representing nearly the whole series of Schiller's dramas, beginning with the "Robbers," and ending with "William Tell" and "Türandot," is to form the beginning of the entertainment. These dramatic figures will afterwards fall into a group around the colossal bust of the poet, now in execution at the Crystal Palace. A sight very unusual in this country will be furnished by the torchlight procession in the gardens of the palace, with which the showy part of the festival is to conclude. A sufficiency of torchlight will be provided, and gratuitously distributed, so that everybody may take part in this expression of homage who feels inclined to do so. The torchlight procession is to move in windings over the different terraces of the garden, beginning at the summit and descending to the foot of the hill, so that the spectacle, seen from below, if the evening be but fine, must present a highly picturesque and startling effect. When the procession has reached its goal in the lower part of the garden, the burning torches will all be thrown in a heap, and a circle be formed around this huge bonfire, with its column of dense smoke, strangely lit up on the lower margin by the glare below, like the "fumaroles" of Vesuvius. The well-known University song, "Gardeamur igitur," will then be sung, the whole mass joining in it. Those who will join in the public dinner may then adjourn to the dining-rooms in the southern wing.

MADAME TESSAUD'S.—The proprietor of this gallery, with his usual alacrity in providing novelty for his patrons, has within a few days added to his collection an excellent portrait figure of Sir John Lawrence, which forms, with the figures of Generals Campbell and Havelock, a very interesting group of the celebrities of the late Indian war. It is modelled with great fidelity, and has the appearance of animation, to produce which is a difficulty in figures of this nature. The costume, the blue coat embroidered with gold lace, now the official dress of civilians, contrasts happily with the military uniforms of the generals, and produces a good pictorial effect. It will repay the time spent in a visit to the exhibition.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This hitherto proverbially unlucky house has again found occupiers. Madame Celeste and Mr. Copeland, of Liverpool, have taken the theatre for a term; and if any one can make it pay, it would seem probable, judging from the former successes of the new lessees, that they will.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.
Monday and Saturday, November 7th and 12th, **THE TROVATORE**. Messrs. Henry Haigh, Santley, Walworth, Lyall; Misses Parpica and Pilling.
Tuesday and Thursday, **SATANELLA**. Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, H. Corri, G. Honey, St. Albyn; Misses F. Cruise, Pilling, and Louisa Pyne.
Wednesday and Friday, **DINORAH**. Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, and Miss Louisa Pyne.
Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 12s. 6d.; £1 5s.; £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The management respectfully solicit attention to the increased accommodation provided for their patrons frequenting the Pit. An additional door will be opened under the Grand Piazza, in order to afford the nightly increasing numbers an easy method of ingress or egress; this, coupled with the internal accommodation already provided, of cushioned armed seats, elastic backs, will it is hoped render the visitors honouring the Royal English Opera fully satisfied of the increasing anxiety to study their comfort and convenience.

No charge for Booking. Commence at 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.
TUESDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, 1s.
WEDNESDAY—Open at 12. **CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.** Admission, Half-a-Crown.
THURSDAY—**SCHILLER FESTIVAL** and continuation of Chrysanthemum Show.
FRIDAY—Last day of Chrysanthemum Show. Open at 10. Admission, 1s.; Children under twelve, 6d.
SATURDAY—Open at Ten. **CONCERT.** Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season tickets free.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY FESTIVAL

Will be celebrated at the **CRYSTAL PALACE**. On THURSDAY next, NOVEMBER 10th. The Programme, as arranged by the London German Committee, will comprise, among other things, a performance of Romberg's music to Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," by nearly One Thousand Performers, conducted by Mr. Benedict; an Address by Dr. Kinkel; Violin Solo by Herr Wieniawski; concluding with a Festival Cantata by Herr Friclgrath, the music composed by Herr Payer, during the performance of which the Colossal Bust of Schiller, modelled for this Festival by Herr Andre Grass, will be unveiled. At dusk a Grand Torchlight Procession, the choral performance by various German Associations, will take place on the Upper Terraces and in the Gardens.
Open at Ten. To commence at half-past One. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown and Ten Shillings. Tickets may be had at the Committee Rooms, Seyd's Hotel, Finsbury-square; at Exeter Hall; and at the Crystal Palace.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and the Contested Election every evening.

Monday, November 7th, and during the week, to commence at 7, with Tom Taylor's last new Comedy, **THE CONTESTED ELECTION**. Mr. Dodgson (an attorney), Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Wapshot (a barrister), Mr. W. Farrer; Mr. Honeybun (a retired wholesale grocer), Mr. Compton; Peckover (President of the Blue Lambs), Mr. Buckstone; Topper (Chairman of the Green Lions), Mr. Rogers; Gathercole (of the Flamborough Beacon), Mr. Clark; Spitechock (of the Flamborough Patriot), Mr. Braid; Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Honeybun's second wife), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Clara (her step-daughter), Miss Eliza Weekes.
After which, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only, **THE CRITIC**. Puff and Sir Prefat Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews.

With A **BALLET** by the Leeleers.
On Thursday, **THE CONTESTED ELECTION**.
After which, for this night only, **MY WIFE'S DAUGHTER**. Mr. Mayleaf, Mr. Chippendale; Mrs. Ormonde, Mrs. Wilkins.

With **OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND**. Mr. Gathercole, Mr. Charles Mathews.
Concluding with A **BALLET**.
On Friday and Saturday, **THE CONTESTED ELECTION**.

And, in consequence of many inquiries, and for these two nights only, **PAUL PRY**. Paul Pry, Mr. Charles Mathews; Phoebe, Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.
Immense success of the new Romantic Drama, **THE MASTER PASSION**, pronounced by the Public Press to be the most interesting and picturesque production ever witnessed.

Monday, and during the week, the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, entitled, **THE MASTER PASSION; OR, THE OUTLAWS OF THE ADRIATIC**. Messrs. Ryder, G. Melville, Graham, Garden, and R. Cathcart. Miss Carlotta Leeleer, and Mrs. Charles Young.
After which, a Dramatic Folly, in One Act, entitled, **FUSS; OR, METEMPYCHOSIS**, in which Miss Louisa Keely will appear.

To conclude with a Dramatic Tableau, in Watteau Colours, by J. R. Planché, Scenery by W. R. Beverley, entitled, **LOVE AND FORTUNE**. Misses Louisa Keely, Carlotta Leeleer, G. Darley, H. Howard, and M. Villier. Messrs. Frank Matthews, H. Saker, and Mons. Petit.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.
On Monday, and during the week, will be performed the favourite Comedietta, **LADIES BEWARE**. Characters by Messrs. W. Gordon, G. Cooke, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.
After which, the Comedietta, by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled A **MORNING CALL**. Characters by Mr. G. Vining and Mrs. Sterling.

To be followed by the Extravaganza of **MEDEA**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Cottrell.

To conclude with **RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.
Lessee, Mr. F. R. CHARTERTON.
Nearest theatre to Chelsea, Piccadilly and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

Last three nights of the Barlesque of *Virginius*, or the Trials of a Fond Papa.

On Monday and Tuesday, **THEY'RE BOTH TO BLAME**.
On Wednesday and during the week, New Comedy, entitled **LONDON PRIDE**, or **LIVING FOR APPEARANCES**.

After which, every evening, **MAGIC TOYS**; Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Clara St. Cassé and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, **IRVING; OR, THE TRIALS OF A FOND PAPA**.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, **CUPID'S LADDER**.
Reduced Prices—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.
The public is respectfully informed, this Theatre will open for the Winter Season, on Monday, 28th November, with a New and Original Drama Fantastique.
Particulars will be duly announced.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Nov. 4th.

THE CONGRESS.

THE *Nord* of this day (Friday) says:—"At length we are to have a congress. England, which up to the last moment appeared to subordinate its adhesions to concessions that would have anticipated the solution, has at last decided to join the other Powers in removing a crisis which might have been fatal to all Europe. Already the letter of the Emperor Napoleon has traced the political programme which France will bring to the congress. This programme, which has only a conditional value, is generally approved by the European press. Engaged, in spite of herself, by the preliminaries of Villafranca, France has done all she can for the unity and independence of Italy; but the other Powers, free from any engagement, bring to the regulation of the Italian question no personal interest, and having to defend only the general interests of Europe, possess an entire liberty of action, and will come to sit in the congress animated by the sole desire to give to the Italian question a fit solution—not to put off the dangers, but to make them completely disappear."

The *Debats*, of this day, publishes a letter from Berlin, which pretends to give the present situation of the English Cabinet. This writer asserts as a fact "no longer doubtful," that Lord John Russell and others are about to withdraw from the government, and that the new Foreign Minister will be Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Reuter has received a telegram to-day, from Paris, which says:—"The French and English Governments have completely agreed on the bases of the congress which is to be held at Brussels. All that remains to be settled is an official ratification from the English Government."

FRANCE.

The Empress has assisted for the last few days at the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor. Count Walewski, since his return to Paris, on Tuesday last, has held conferences with Prince Metternich, Lord Cowley, Count Kisseleff, and the Marquis de Villamarina. The *Moniteur* announces that the Duc de Padoue, the late Minister of the Interior, has been appointed by an exceptional measure Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, in order to testify, in a striking manner, the satisfaction of the Emperor with his services.

The cholera is, it appears, increasing in intensity among the French troops on the Morocco frontier. Several officers have fallen victims to it, and the total loss in every rank is stated to be over 1,500. This may be exaggerated, but it is certain that the loss is considerable for the time, and that there are serious apprehensions of the pestilence spreading. The death of Colonel Lafont, commanding the engineers, is to-day announced.

Advices from Algiers, to the 1st inst., state that Beni Suassen, terrified, had submitted to the French, accepting conditions of peace of a most severe character. The French expedition is pursuing the other tribes. The *Akbar* announces that the Castle Algiers has been wrecked between Genoa and Corsica.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A RUSSIAN squadron, composed of one liner and five frigates, will remain during the winter at Villafranca.

VENICE.

A DESPATCH, dated November 2nd, states that on the occasion of the re-opening of the opera a noisy demonstration has taken place at Venice.

Brigandage continues in the Venetian provinces. Several persons have been arrested in Verona for distributing revolutionary prints.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A telegram, dated Southampton, 10.45 a.m., this day (Friday) says:—"The Great Eastern is in the river, within a mile of her mooring grounds. Several steamboats have gone down to meet her, notwithstanding the wet, uncomfortable state of the weather. A salute of seventeen guns is firing from the Platform Battery."

CONSECRATION IN ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.—This (Friday) morning the Bishop of London consecrated St. Matthew's Church, situated in Princes-square, St. George's East, which has for some years past been occupied as a place of religious worship, but which has recently been made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with a view to its becoming a district church. His lordship was accompanied by Dr. Shepherd, the registrar of the diocese, and was received at the doors by the churchwardens of the parish, and of St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. Bryan King, the rector of the parish, the Rev. T. Richardson, the incumbent of St. Matthew's, the Rev. Canon Champneys, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, and many other clergymen. The consecration service having been performed, the Bishop preached on the peace of the angels in Heaven (Revelations vii.), and strongly urged the restoration of peace in the parish. A row was anticipated, but everything passed off quietly.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
(DELIVERED GRATIS.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

OFFICE,
NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
STRAND, W.C.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

AMID all the conflicts of opinion on Continental politics, one belief prevails on all sides concerning Italy—namely, that her destiny is now in her own hands. Before the glorious battles of Magenta and Solferino no such affirmation could be made, except in a very remote and contingent sense; and to Napoleon III. belongs the credit of having rendered greater services to Italian liberty than the most enthusiastic admirer of his policy could have expected him to perform. We do not know any instance of foreign intervention more free from dangerous or objectionable circumstances, or one which left so much liberty of action to the subjects of its aid. Our own meddling with Spain was full of dynastic considerations, and our operations in Portugal exhibited a flagrant disregard of the right of the people to manage their own affairs. Compared with these transactions, France may be proud of her Italian policy; and if for a moment it seems to fall short of what the occasion demands, it should be criticised in no hostile spirit; but while a generous and appreciating judgment is passed upon its merits, we ought to consider how the public opinion of this country can be directed so as to assist in correcting its defects. It is a very serious thing for a Continental power to stand alone, and Louis Napoleon has been made to feel that redeeming the error and the crime of the invasion of Rome brought down upon him the enmity of German Courts, made doubtful his relations with Russia, and let loose in England a flood of Tory venom and falsehood, without winning that popular support which he had a right to summon to his aid. It may have been his misfortune and mistake that he started with a plan founded upon lower expectations of what the Italians would achieve for themselves than their conduct has shown them to have deserved: but before they can ask him to embark with them in a wider struggle they must prove their own capacity to work out a better scheme of national regeneration than his programme affords. The publication of his letter to Victor Emmanuel gives timely opportunity for this practical criticism; and if on the one hand it seems to lay too much stress upon the supposed claims of certain potentates, it has on the other the advantage of demanding from Austria a virtual cession of Mantua and Peschiera, which would cease to belong to the House of Hapsburg when partially garrisoned by Sardinian troops. There is no threat of violence against the Italians if they ask for a more satisfactory solution of this question; but it remains with them to devise practicable schemes, and raise a military force proportioned to the population already blessed with freedom of action, and capable, if it deserves

emancipation, of doing the greater part of the needful work.

Close observers of Austria believe that she would rather risk another war than make the great concessions in Venetia and in the fortresses which Louis Napoleon demands. For that war the French Emperor can, no doubt, be ready in the spring, if the conduct of the Italians, and the state of public opinion justifies such a step. To the German Courts the bare idea of such a thing is a matter for grave alarm, not because one single interest of the German people need be endangered by it, but on account of the close connexion between the misgovernment of Germany under its swarm of petty princes and the maintenance of Austrian power. The French Emperor is thus certain of German animosity, and it is well known that Russia strongly deprecates a movement for the liberation of Hungary, which would be the natural result of a fresh collision between Austria and France. Unless the friendship of England is certain, further efforts on behalf of Italy might lead to a general coalition against France. To rely upon Lords Palmerston and Russell would not be wise, because their official existence is by no means secure, and any mistake in dealing with the promised Reform Bill might precipitate them from power at the most important crisis of foreign affairs. It is for the people to counteract in time the mischief of another lease of Derby and Malmesbury misrule. Let it be proclaimed throughout the country, that British sympathies are firmly and unalterably with the Italian people, and that British friendship is assured to France so long as she is the champion of Italian rights. While the Tories were pretending to desire the preservation of our neutrality, they were taking a course which would have disgusted France, and which tended to induce the German Courts to support the Austrian cause. Let us remember that if Lord Palmerston, whose hostility to reform is no secret, makes one mistake in dealing with this question, a temporary return of the Tories to office would be a probable event in the spring of 1860. Let it, therefore, be known that whoever holds the reins of office has one course, and one only, predetermined for him by the nation—to aid the emancipation of Italy, and preserve inviolate the alliance between England and France.

SHIPWRECKS.—THE ROYAL CHARTER.

SHIPS are sometimes scuttled and houses burned, to cheat the insurance offices. If this be done wholesale, will it not be done in retail? If insurance tempts sometimes to destroy, will it not more often tempt to neglect? When the owner of a property fully insured places no life in peril by neglecting precautions against fire, will he be at the trouble, and perhaps cost, of taking them? When a shipowner is quite sure that his shipmasters, mates, and seamen will take due care of themselves, is it to be expected that he should provide his ship better with tackle and boats, or put her into a condition superior to that which satisfies the Government inspector or Lloyd's surveyor, and enables him to get her assured? The answer to such questions, so far as ships are concerned, is to be found in the fact, that of 869 wrecks and casualties, other than collisions, on the English coasts in 1858, no fewer than ninety-eight, or 11 per cent., arose from defects in ships or equipments. Of these ninety-eight misfortunes, no fewer than seventy-five were the consequence of the vessels being sent out in an unseaworthy condition. From such a fact, we may suspect that the practice of insurance has, occasionally, something to do with the loss of life at sea. We should not, therefore, be particularly sorry if the losses all through this year of the underwriters were to make them increase the premium of insurance, and so limit the practice.

We must remember that a gradual but very important change has taken place in the position of shipowners. At a period not very remote the shipowner and the shipmaster were one; or, at least, every skipper was part, if not sole, owner. In this great branch of business, as in every other, the division of labour has led to a further separation of employment, and the shipowner is now, in most cases, another person, not the ship captain. The ship is a species of property, the profit made by which is enjoyed, like the rent of land or the capital invested in a factory, having a very im-

perfect responsibility attached to the enjoyment. The ship captain and the ship's crew are now nothing like a family party, as they were in the olden times, having shares in the ship and working her for the common benefit. They are engaged for the voyage; picked up anyhow; the men, perhaps, knowing nothing whatever of the ship or her captain till she clears out and goes to sea. The captain may be recommended by nothing but his certificates. Leading a roving life, much exposed to danger, separated from many of the restraints and humanising influences of society, all sea-goers are naturally inclined to be thoughtless and improvident. Other men have taken advantage of these elements of their character; even Governments have not been superior to this meanness, and have preyed on the seamen even while they pretended to take care of them. Thoughtlessness and improvidence have thus been generally increased beyond what is merely natural to the occupation, and far beyond what is found in the northern seamen of England and the seamen of Holland engaged in the home trade. One source, too, of seamen's peculiarities—long absence from land—is much diminished by modern improvements in navigation; still the bulk of the seamen watched over by registration officers and others remain thoughtless and improvident, and rarely or never make themselves perfectly acquainted, as reasonable men would, and ought, with the condition of the vessels in which they embark. Hence the life risked by the parsimony, the negligence, or the fraud of the shipowner is that of men who from circumstances are deprived of the means of taking proper precautions for their own safety.

Then, it may be said, the Government should interfere. Alas! it has already interfered too much. It has assumed the power of a complete master over the seamen—it has dealt with them as if they were slaves, and it has tainted their character with the vices which distinguish man in this degraded condition. To see that every ship which goes to sea is fully seaworthy—adequately provided and equipped with every necessary—is beyond its power. It has contributed to make seamen thoughtless and helpless, but has been unable to secure their safety. It can by no means prevent the fraud or the negligence which insurance encourages; and the men whose lives are risked by either are unable to provide for their own preservation. Between the present condition of seamen and the limited power of the Government there is no remedy but in the improved conscience of the shipowner for the lamentable loss his conduct may cause but which, as far as he is concerned, his insurance covers.

We should be unjust if we applied these principles to the lamentable case of the Royal Charter. She was a noble ship, and had made several successful voyages. The late Dr. Scoresby, an experienced sailor, has borne most decided and graphic testimony to her excellent qualities, and to the skill of her officers. Suddenly caught in a great storm and embayed, her captain seems, as far as we can judge, from her anchors having been down, though unable to hold the ship against the wind and sea, to have done all that an experienced and careful navigator could to avert the catastrophe. Whether the ship were well built and amply provided, we have no means of knowing. We presume, however, that she was. She was a successful vessel, engaged in a lucrative and important trade. She was comparatively a new ship, having been launched in 1855. She was a passenger ship, subject to all the regulations and inspection to which such vessels are liable, both here and in the colonies. The profit of her owners depended on her reputation, and because this was great she was crowded with passengers, and entrusted with a large quantity of treasure. Her owners, therefore, had every possible motive to see that she was in perfect repair and provide her amply. Her captain, officers, and crew, too, had in their own personal safety, in their good name, and in their pecuniary rewards, as strong motives as it is possible for men naturally to have, or laws to supply to do their duty stoutly and bravely. They met with a sad mischance, such as will happen to all, and those surviving connected with the vessel, few though they be, whether owners or seamen, will be happy whose conscience is void of reproach.

Some reflections force themselves on us as to the ship herself. She was of a modern class, com-

paratively new in form and material. Her performances have proved her form to have been of the best description. Was she equally strong? Was she capable of bearing the rough weather and the mischances which all sea-going ships must encounter, considering the material of which she was composed, and the weight she had to carry? She was a very swift ship, and the extreme rigidity consequent on great strength is not favourable to swiftness. Ships in war time, chased or chasing, loose their rigging, give the masts play, and sometimes saw their beams, to increase velocity. We are inclined to infer, therefore, that the Royal Charter was not a very rigid nor a very strong ship. The iron, put together generally in comparatively small pieces, is more fragmentary than the long timbers and planks which bind the wooden vessel firmly together from stern-post to outwater, and from keel to gunnel. Then the material, with all that it has to support, sinks at once whenever the water displaces the air—reasons for building iron ships peculiarly strong. The material employed being comparatively new, as applied to this purpose, requires to be closely watched, and of late it has been said to be subject in a variety of ways to destruction. We cast not a shadow of blame on either the builder or the owner of the Royal Charter, but the mere fact of employing a new material for the construction of ships, which has in itself no buoyant power, makes it necessary, to profit by every calamity, to enforce care and attention on shipbuilders, shipowners, and ship captains.

THE BANQUET OF THE BARMACIDES.

THE story of the Barmacide is known to us of old. We can remember still the heartfelt sympathy with which, as children, we listened to the tale of his gastronomic sufferings. We were hungry with his hunger; we were glad with his joy, as the rich repast and dainty dishes were laid before his longing eyes; and we sorrowed with his sorrow as dish after dish turned out a delusion; as the platters were found empty, and the goblets dry. Years have passed since we heard the story, but all its incidents rose before our memory as we read the narrative of the great Conservative banquet held in Lord Derby's honour. We felt that we ourselves were political Barmacides. We had been invited to a feast of politics, to a refined repast of reason, to a very "saturnalia" of statesmanship. We came hungry and athirst. We had fasted for months, and were well nigh starving with political inanition. After the fashion of the boa constrictor, who gorges himself at one meal for weeks to come, we intended to fill our minds even to repletion, and to give ourselves a very surfeit of knowledge. What, indeed, could be more tempting than the aspect of the banquet—more exhilarating than the features of the goodly company? All the leaders of the Conservative party, the professors of the orthodox creed, the expositors of the articles of Tory faith, were there gathered together. Everything about the affair was brilliant. The lamps sparkled. The Order of the Garter shone brilliantly on the ex-Premier's person; the very casket which contained the address was conscious of its position, and shone as in duty bound. Silver was the base substance of the box, but its mouldings were of gold, typifying thereby the lustre which aristocracy bestows upon the vulgar herd. Seven thousand and odd good and true Conservatives, men who had never bowed the knee to the Baal of Liberalism, had signed the address, and their language was brilliant as befitted the occasion. Pandora's box was not more rich in its contents, more fertile in promise, than this gold-encircled casket. Female smiles and the charms of beauty were not wanting to grace the scene. Every lady present wore the correct Conservative colours. We are ignorant of the fashions of political millinery, but we ask in confidence what that colour "mauve."

We felt the first premonitory pang of disappointment when we learnt that the viands were mostly cold. Who, we should like to know, ever got excited on cold roast beef; whose heart was ever cheered or whose spirit roused by cold fowl and tongue? The very idea of a cold collation is inseparably associated with a christening or a wedding—the two most melancholy events in life. Still, however, we hoped against hope. There was much that we wanted to learn. There was such an array of speakers, such a host of topics, that surely we

thought, we must learn something. We were present at a solemn gathering of a great political party, who but a few months ago ruled the state, and might well do so ere long again. We waited open-mouthed to learn what was their profession of faith; what were the principles they upheld; what the policy they meant to pursue. Speaker after speaker arose, uttered the same platitudes, repeated the same compliments, and retired with the same self-complacency. There were no triumphs to point to, no record of great measures carried after long efforts, no mention of reforms to be made their own. We asked for a living promise and we are given a dead memory. We are told that Lord Derby and his colleagues are the bodily impersonation of Conservative principles. We never doubted that Conservatism had a body. What we wanted to learn was, whether it had a soul? Our scepticism was rather confined than shaken. The body, indeed, was there, but the attributes of life are wanting. All we could gather was the fact that the Conservatives were the party of resistance. Every great reform, every step in the path of progress, every popular measure they had resisted and delayed. They had done so from the beginning, and would do so to the end. We wonder that none of the speakers bethought himself of the scenes amidst which he stood. As the cheering died away the audience must have heard in the streets the rumbling of the great cotton drays, the whistle of the railway engines, or the splashing of the gigantic steamers which are ever passing on the noble Mersey river. It is not resistance which has created the great port of England. Liverpool has, indeed, a moral of its own, and that moral is not resistance.

We are, in truth, sorry for this exhibition. We are no enthusiastic supporters of any political faction, and are grieved to see the Conservative party doomed to a thankless and a fruitless cause. Like Sisyphus, they are always rolling up a stone which is certain to fall down, but, unlike the legendary hero, they are proud of their labour, and delight therein. The banquet was, indeed, a vanity. We sat down empty and rose up hungry. Our only consolation lies in the reflection that every lady present wore bonnet strings of the correct Conservative colour. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and in default of principles we must put up with badges.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

THE documents recently compiled by order of Dictator Farini, from the archives of Modena, give a clear insight into the character of the governments of the recently deposed Dukes of Central Italy. That the ducal territories have not slipped from the grasp of their rulers without just and sufficient cause, is a fact rendered unmistakably apparent. In addition to the personal bad faith and double dealing of the sovereigns, and the atrocious cruelty and despotism which have been practised by their governments, the subjection of the Dukes to Austria has been such as of itself to give that Empire a power of interference in the Peninsula, totally at variance with the balance of European power, and the prevention of which has been one main object of various treaties. In 1848 Austria arrogated to herself the right to conclude peace in the name of the Dukes of Modena and Parma. Thus, while she loudly complained in the face of European diplomacy, that Piedmont had violated the treaties of 1815, she unhesitatingly broke them herself by assuming sovereign supremacy, in opposition to them, over two States which were invested with full powers of sovereignty and independence. By the treaty concluded at Vienna, May 11th, 1753, between the Emperor Francis I., the Empress Maria Teresa, and Francis III., Duke of Modena, with the mediation of George II. of England, the right of succession to the sovereignty of the States of Modena was conferred, in case of the extinction of the male branch of the Este family, upon the third son of the Emperor Francis and Maria Teresa, destined to become the husband of the Princess Maria Riccarda, niece of the Duke of Modena. But the fourth article of this treaty expressly stipulates that the Duchy of Modena shall never be united to Austria, but shall always remain a distinct State. By the seventh article, it was also agreed that, in case of the extinction of the male branch of the Archduke declared immediate heir, the other branches of the archducal family, always excepting the

reigning branch, should succeed one after another to the sovereignty of the Duchy of Modena, which was, however, always to remain independent and separate from the Austrian dominions. By the forty-eighth article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna, the archducal family of Austria-Este was reinstated in the possessions it had lost, and by the last paragraph of the same article, the eventual right of succession of the House of Austria to the State of Modena, was re-established, but in conformity with article seventeen of the treaty concluded at Vienna in 1753. With regard to the reversion of the Duchies of Parma, Modena, Piacenza, and Guastalla, in reference to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the nineteenth article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna establishes that the courts of Vienna, Russia, England, France, Spain and Prussia shall agree as to the determination to be taken relative to them, regard being had, however, to the reversionary rights of Austria and Sardinia. In accordance with arrangements then entered into respecting the treaty concluded at Paris, June 10th, 1817, on the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the Duchies of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, would pass in full sovereignty in a direct male line to the sons and descendants of Maria Louisa, Infante of Spain, with the exception of the territories included in the imperial States which were to remain in the full possession of Austria according to the forty-ninth article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna. With respect, however, to the reversion of these Duchies, in case of the extinction of the male branch of the Infante, Don Carlo Lodovico di Barbone, it was decided to maintain the agreement already made in the treaty of Acquisgrana of 1748, and in the separate article of the treaty of May 20th, 1815, between Austria and Sardinia. In the above treaty it had been concluded, that in case of the extinction of the male branch of the Bourbons at Parma, that Duchy with Guastalla should revert to Austria and Piacenza to Sardinia but by the separate article of the treaty concluded in 1815 between Austria and Sardinia it was established that in case of such extinction the city of Piacenza, embracing a circle of two miles, should remain to Austria, and that Sardinia, by way of compensation, should receive an equivalent taken from the Parmesan territory in proximity to its own frontiers. This equivalent was eventually determined by the treaty concluded at Florence, Nov. 28th, 1844, between the Courts of Lucca, Modena, Tuscany, Austria, and Sardinia. Austria also concluded a treaty Dec. 24th, 1847, with the Duchy of Modena, and subsequently with the Duke of Parma, professedly of offensive and defensive alliance. Thus, in reality, Austria became possessed of the right to exercise a control calculated to destroy the independence of these two States, which, by the Powers assembled at Venice, had been purposely constituted independent, in order that, with the other Italian States, they might counterbalance Austrian power in Italy. In 1847, Austria, consulting only her own good pleasure, transferred her military frontier beyond the Apennines to the confines of the two Duchies, and thus destroyed the equilibrium. The princes of Modena and Parma voluntarily threw away their independence by uniting themselves with the Austrian empire rather than with the free family of the Italian peoples, and of their own act and deed removed themselves beyond the safeguard and protection of these treaties. The Sardinian Government unceasingly protested against the arrangement, and in 1848 alleged this fact as one of the reasons for going to war with Austria. Although Sardinia was conquered in 1849, she still perseveringly refused to recognise and ratify, either explicitly or tacitly, the right of Austria to sovereign supremacy over the Duchies. Another strange pretension advanced by Austria in the negotiations for peace was, that Sardinia should pay an indemnity for the war to the Bourbons of Parma, and the Estensi of Modena. But for a long time the Piedmontese ministry, with great reason, resolutely refused the demand, declaring that as Piedmont had never recognised any right of supremacy over the Duchies on the part of Austria, neither would she, under any circumstances whatever, pay over any sum to the princes themselves, seeing it was not the Piedmontese arms, but the indignation of their own people, which had driven them from their thrones. At length, however, after much controversy, a treaty of peace was concluded between Sardinia and Austria, by which the

former agreed to pay sixty millions instead of the exorbitant sum of three hundred millions at first demanded. By the temporary recognition of the treaty of 1834 with regard to contraband goods, Piedmont obtained considerable permanent benefit. Among these advantages may be enumerated the abolition of duties on wines; her liberal form of government suffered no check; she freed herself from restrictions of the press; was no longer obliged to incur the lavish waste of her military resources; was free to contract leagues; was enabled to afford hospitality and protection to the exiles of the other Italian provinces, and displayed the tricolour on the battle-field as her flag of state, and the symbol of national warfare against foreign domination.

And what was the conduct of the French government at this period towards Italy, to whom it had repeatedly promised protection from foreign oppression? The French Government bestowed not even a passing thought upon Italian liberty, nor sought in any way to rescue it from the eagle's talons. On the contrary, the only anxiety it manifested was that the sub-Alpine Government should accede with all despatch to the hard terms proposed by Austria; and while French soldiers, serving under the republican standard, levelled their guns at the breasts of the Italians, and made the Romans submit to the unwelcome dominion of the priests, France intimated to Piedmont that she would do well to humour Austrian pretensions, for though the sword of France was at the service of Pius IX, it would not be drawn in favour of Victor Emmanuel.

Surely, after the verbal protestations and substantial aid afforded to Italy recently by the Emperor of the French, his forces will hardly be suffered to repeat the part played by the soldiers of the republic in 1848. The principle of the restoration of the Dukes appears, whether sincerely or feignedly, to be made a point of the utmost importance by France, nor does Louis Napoleon seem inclined to give up his pet project of embracing the tottering power of the Papedom in the confederative union of Italy. But whatever may be the result of the congress which it is now confidently declared is soon to meet, it is to be hoped that the staunchest opposition will be offered to the renewal of Austrian predominance in the Peninsula, the extension of the miseries of Papal rule, and the revival of the insolent tyranny of the petty sovereigns of the Duchies.

THE "GREAT SHIP" NUISANCE.

The "Great Ship" is fast becoming a great bore. We all know you may have too much of a good thing. Whether the "Leviathan" is a good thing or not is unfortunately not so certain as the fact that we have too much of it. We have always entertained a strong fellow-feeling for that much misrepresented Athenian, who voted for the ostracism of Aristides, because he was tired of hearing him called "the Just." Apart from this general and abstract consideration, we have some direct grounds for voting the "great ship" a grievance. For the last two years the huge vessel has lain upon us as a mental nightmare. Like another Goliath, we have groaned in vain beneath the weight of the superincumbent monster. We never could get rid of it. There was no shaking it off, no launching it, no floating it, and, alas! no sinking it. A nautical Juggernaut, it crushed its victims on its path, and floundered on, notwithstanding generation after generation of shareholders have arisen and flourished, and gone the way of all stock. They have had shares allotted; they have paid deposits; they have attended meetings and perused reports; they have asked for dividends, and received a call instead, which they have paid or not, as the case may be; but whether defaulters or solvent, they have alike passed out of sight and memory. "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" May they rest in peace, in that quiet bourne where shareholders are at rest, and directors cease from troubling.

Three times, to the best of our belief, has the vessel changed its name. It first loomed darkly on the stocks as the modern "Leviathan." Whether in deference to the susceptibilities of the *Record*, which objected to its name, on the ground of biblical associations, or from whatever cause, it next figured as the "Great Ship," and now on the *Lucas à non lucendo* principle, it is designated the "Great Eastern," because it is in-

tended to ply from England to America. Under whatever name, however, the great vessel remains as great a bore. For weeks we were burdened with accounts of how it would not launch; then we were kept uneasy because, when launched, it would not sail. When it did sail, its engines blew up, and the columns of the newspapers were filled with the reports of an inquest as long as the vessel itself. When at last it got to Holyhead, we hoped there was an end of the matter, and that, at any rate, till the vessel got to America we should hear no more about her. Our hopes were premature. Alas! she is coming back to Southampton, and then going on to Bristol; or possibly, if the water is calm, she talks of a trip to the Mediterranean. We shall be grateful if things turn out no worse. We live in daily dread that she will be brought up by rail to London, and floated on the Serpentine.

Without joking, there has been a great deal too much talk about the "Great Eastern." It has been all play and no work. There have been no end of dinners and deputations and congratulatory speeches. The time has not come for all this. When the "Great Ship" has proved herself to be of nautical use or commercial value, there will be some sense in boasting about her. At present she has only proved herself to be immensely large—a fact of very negative importance. We have always looked upon the Thames Tunnel as a gigantic instrument of British folly as well as of British enterprise; and a great ship that sails nowhere bears an unpleasant resemblance to a great tunnel that leads nowhere.

As things are at present, Barnum should be sent for, and appointed sole manager of the concern. "Howes and Cushing's" circus could exhibit at ease in the saloons. The sides might be decorated by the longest pictorial panoramas of the longest rivers in the world, and the great sea-serpent might be stretched out at full length upon the deck.

No doubt the great ship has owed no small part of its undesirable notoriety to the general dearth of news which has prevailed for the last few months. We met the other day with a French newspaper which had just reappeared, after a suppression of three months, and candidly informed its subscribers that they had no need to regret its temporary eclipse, as during that period it could not possibly have produced anything worth reading. Without going this length, we confess that the newspapers have had very little to say of late, and have, therefore, talked a great deal more about the great ship than was necessary. This time has now happily gone by, and till the Leviathan has sailed somewhere, or carried something, or paid somebody, the less said about her the better.

WANDERING MINSTRELS.

AFTER the Revolution of 1848, one of the oldest republicans in Paris was seen to look dejected and melancholy. On being questioned as to the reason why he failed to share in the triumph of his party, he replied, that having been all his life accustomed to defeat, he could not help sympathizing with the cause of the defeated. We plead guilty to a like weakness. We have an irresistible and unchangeable conviction that the oppressed have always something of justice on their side, and that the weak have a good deal to say for themselves, if they had only courage to speak. It may seem far-fetched to extend this principle to so poor a class as street musicians; and yet we believe that this much-enduring and much abused body have a real grievance of their own.

There are two sides to the "Brass Band Nuisance" question, as to most others. There is, first of all, the side of the indignant householder—the respectable resident in a genteel vicinity, with the story of whose wrongs we are so familiar. It is not pleasant to be disturbed when you are reading the newspaper, or to be woken up from an after-dinner's nap. It is not gratifying on a cold, raw day to be pestered for a penny by some poor rascal of a Savoyard organ-grinder when your great-coat is tightly buttoned up, and you are not disposed to take off your gloves to find a copper. It is not cheerful, also, to hear a broken-down fiddler strumming for hours before your door at night, and thereby creating an unpleasant mental conflict between your conscience and your principles of economy. We quite admit the force of the nuisance. We have always been of opinion

that in a well-regulated community beggar-boys would not be allowed to look in at a pastrycooks window while respectable people were eating tarts and cheese-cakes. In our ideal commonwealth, paupers should be kept carefully out of sight. On the other hand, "organ-boy hunting" is not an altogether unattractive sport. There is a pleasure in writing indignant letters to the papers, and in boring your friends with the narrative of your correspondence. We, ourselves, are acquainted with a gentleman who, for three years past, has acquired a sort of mysterious literary reputation amongst a circle of admiring friends from having once written a letter to the *Times* about some act of extortion in a Margate lodging-house. There is, too, a class of persons who derive intense satisfaction from the reflection that they have acted in a public spirited manner, put down a public nuisance, and caused some unlucky vagabond to be sent to prison. They sleep the better for it at night, and eat their breakfast with a greater relish.

Unfortunately, the other side to the question is not so pleasant a one. In spite of Cardinal Richelieu, "people must live." In their eyes the necessity is a painfully clear one. If they cannot live honestly they will do so dishonestly. Now, even the most zealous of "organoclasts" will hardly pretend that the life of a "wandering minstrel" is idle or an easy one. It must be dismal work playing the "*Libiam di lieti calici*" when your fingers are frost-bitten and your teeth chatter. "Pop goes the weasel" can scarcely be exhilarating when your stomach is as empty as your pocket, and "Cheer boys, cheer" must be a bitter mockery when your night's bed is likely to be a door-step or a roller. Very few of the street musicians make more than a bare livelihood, and yet we believe the foreign organ-boys, against whom the especial outcry is raised, to be a frugal and honest class. They are seldom brought before our police-courts for offences against the law, and bear a good character of their own. It is also an important consideration that the great bulk of the population like street music. Musicians play for other people's pleasure, not for their own; and, therefore, the very multitude of street players we see about is a conclusive proof that people like to hear them. The streets of London are dull enough, without driving away the only thing that gives them life. Street music, too, is about the only amusement that the lower classes have at their command. The real question resolves itself simply into this:—Are we, for the sake of increasing the comfort of a certain number of bilious and dyspeptic householders of respectable position to take away the means of livelihood from a hardworking and half-starving class, and to deprive the poor of an innocent enjoyment? In our opinion the answer is obvious.

We have had too much lately of this sort of thing. We have seen apple vendors driven from their stalls; street tumblers cuffed off the pavement, and flower-girls hustled off their stand, just to save some respectable and pompous householder from a temporary annoyance. "There is nobody so selfish," says the author of the "*Friends in Council*," "as your father of a family." We most sincerely trust that neither aldermen nor police magistrates—neither Bingham nor Sir Peter Laurie—will succeed in "putting down" our wandering minstrels.

Original Correspondence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

THERE is always talk of war with England, and wagers are now constantly being made, whether or not the peace between the two countries will last. The three points upon which there seems to be a difference of opinion between the Governments of France and England are:—1. The war between Spain and Morocco. 2. The settlement of the Italian question by a congress, and the restoration of the dispossessed sovereigns; and 3. The formation of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Upon the first question some of the daily organs of the Paris press expatiate in terms very offensive and unjust towards England, accusing her of supporting the cause of the Riff pirates, and of having secretly supplied the Sultan of Morocco with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. I noticed a translation from a Spanish paper, *L'Iberia*, in the *Gazette de France*, stating that there is an ancient prophecy in Ireland, that at about this present period a chieftain of Irish

lineage, O'Donnell by name, would arise in Spain and would liberate Ireland from Saxon yoke, after defeating the English in a great battle to be fought in the south of Ireland. To make the *canard* complete it is said that the Irish sailors in the Mediterranean fleet apply this prophecy to passing events, and look for this liberator—who is described as a stalwart, ruddy man—in the commander of the expedition against Morocco. It is said that quarrels which sometimes come to blows take place between the English and Irish sailors in her Majesty's service. Sunday's papers contain a government *communiqué* formally denying the statement put forth in certain English journals, that France was supplying covert aid to Spain, and instigating her to war with a view to territorial acquisition. In regard to the Italian question, the Paris papers think that the interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia at Breslau bodes an alliance with England which will prove inimical to French policy. It is a very general impression here that the Prince of Prussia whose English sympathies are well-known, has been endeavouring to remove the estrangement which has been existing between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg ever since the Crimean war, and, as the *Opinion Nationale* observes, an Anglo-Russian alliance might be dangerous to France.

A pamphlet by the Chevalier Louis Debrauz, containing the Austrian version of the Peace of Villafranca, has been published at Paris, and is attracting much attention. According to this pamphlet, Louis Napoleon was induced to cede the possession of the quadrilateral fortresses to Austria, owing to the vigorous representations made by Francis Joseph, that a prolongation of the war might be fatal to the Napoleon dynasty, of which he professed himself a friend. People look for a version of the matter for the French Government, which may probably modify in some measure the statements advanced by M. Debrauz. As to the question of the Suez canal, the Emperor has been occupied with the matter, and has received in audience the son of the Viceroy of Egypt and some engineers connected with the undertaking. It is said that Louis Napoleon is determined to carry out the project, and has expressed himself forcibly against the opposition, supposed to be raised by England, and by Turkey at English instigation.

The Comte de Montalembert's name has not been before the public of late. About this time last year all Europe was ringing with the Government prosecution directed against him and the publisher of the *Correspondent*. The same review now contains an article from De Montalembert's pen, conceived in a very different spirit. The article is an energetic defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and of all the abuses of the Papal system. It is very much lauded by *L'Ami de la Religion*, but meets with a just rebuke from *Le Siècle* and the liberal papers. It was rumoured that this article would be made the subject of a Government prosecution in consequence of the strong terms of disapproval in which he alludes to the late Italian war. Monday's *Moniteur* contains an official warning to the *Correspondent*, but it is now evident that there will be no proceedings against Montalembert for this expression of his sentiments. It is a noticeable fact, that other members of the Orleanist party were opposed to the so-called war of Italian independence, and Thiers, in particular, is said to appreciate it. It was observed that he did not illuminate his mansion in the Place St. George's, when the battles of Magenta and Solferino were won, but that upon the signing of the peace at Villafranca all his windows were radiant with light.

The quarter of the *Jardin des Plantes*, now so notorious for its dilapidated condition and its insubriety, is going to receive many important alterations. As for the *Jardin* itself, it will be considerably enlarged and improved. The Church of St. Roch will be renovated, and its Calvary Chapel and its transepts will be embellished with allegorical pictures similar to those which adorn the Church of St. Germain Auxerrois. St. Roch is not an ancient church, and only dates back to the reign of Louis Quatorze, who laid the foundation stone. Much rain has fallen here during the past few days, and the wind has been remarkably tempestuous. Tuesday, November 1, being the feast of All Saint's, was observed as a holiday, and the journals omitted their publication either on the festival itself or on the day after.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, Nov. 2, 1859.

THE meeting of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Schiller Celebration or Unity Demonstration, and the Constitution of Hesse, afford the staple of political gossip. The first is considered by some journals to be a sort of demonstration against England, to let her see that the Continental Powers can do without her while she, as the writers oblivious to the evidence of history seem to think, cannot well do without

them. Opinions are beginning to vary as to the object of the vast naval and military preparations of France. Some are convinced that Prussia is the next to be attacked; others—and these, perhaps, form the majority—that an invasion of England is projected, and one or two voices are heard declaring that the United States and Mexico present a tempting bait, from their wealth, their impudence, their rivalry with Europe in commerce, and their overweening confidence in their military and naval prowess, though possessing neither fleet nor army. It is thought that a *coup de main* might put the French and Spaniards in possession of the arsenals and entire seaboard of the United States and Mexico as easily, if not more easily, than the arsenals and seaboard of England, particularly as England is not supine. The expedition against Morocco is regarded by some timid souls who are interested in American State papers as a sort of preliminary exercise in embarking and disembarking, to enable the two allies to act the better in concert. It is said that there are French agents in the ports of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, engaging sailors as fast as they can, expressly for private ships, not for ships of war. This lends strength to the surmise that an expedition against the United States, with its plunder tempting, and its unprotected merchantmen, is not an impossibility. These sailors, if being engaged at all, are being engaged for transports or privateers, and privateering by French ships can now only be carried on against the United States.

With regard to the affairs of Hesse, the Elector has carried his disregard of the wishes of his people so far, that if Austria and the middle States will not unite upon some means of redress, Prussia in all probability will interfere alone. It is reported that Prussia has expressed a willingness to see the Constitution of 1831 restored. The present discontent and exasperation of the people is the consequence of a former interference of Prussia and Austria, in favour of the Elector and should an outbreak occur they must be held responsible for it. The Commissioners appointed at the time by those Powers to inquire into the state of the country, took into their hands the whole internal government, and if not in name they were in fact the aiders and abettors of the Elector in all his measures of repression and oppression. They made so-called provisional laws which swept away all the ancient rights of the people, and transferred all the state officers to the centralized administration, whereby any official could be at any time deprived of office and consequently of his bread without being convicted of any offence by the legal tribunals. But in case any official thus deprived of his place should prove obstreperous they invented a so-called court of discipline which took cognizance only of offences committed in an official capacity. They raised, too, the taxes for the license to carry firearms and the edict, of which, I gave a translation some time ago, by which the patrols or gensdarmes were empowered to shoot any one carrying firearms if he did not answer or throw down his weapon on being challenged twice, was issued under the auspices of these commissioners. At present this constitutional struggle of the Hessians is a local affair, and cannot be expected to interest the general reader; but should the Hessian Constitution of 1831 really be restored, civil liberty will have gained a great victory, which will not be without influence upon all the rest of Germany.

These rumours and fears may be very absurd but they show the unsettled state of affairs and do much to check all kinds of business and political reform. Every one prays fervently for an early solution of the riddle of these vast armaments.

The revision of the Federal Compact has been proposed in the Diet by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and Mecklenburg. In the declaration accompanying this proposal, the above-mentioned governments express regret at observing the agitation which has been excited in all parts of the country. The agitation, in their opinion, has arisen from ignorance of the provisions of the Federal Compact. These provisions, they maintain, are fully sufficient to preserve the unity of all if the Federal Governments would but fulfil their duties to the letter. The Compact is, indeed, open to progressive development, and the governments above-mentioned would readily support any proposal having for its object the strict accomplishment of the Federal treaties, and the prevention of all resistance to the decisions of the Federal Diet. But such reforms must take place in a legal manner. All endeavours to overthrow that which really exists they are resolved to oppose, by all legitimate means at their disposal. Unfortunately, erroneous views have been propagated respecting the War-compact (*Kriegsverfassung*), and as the public mind has been rendered uneasy thereby, the governments propose that the War-compact should undergo a revision.

Prussia immediately acquiesced in this proposal, at the same time professing a disinclination to enter into the other questions raised in the declaration.

The Austrian Government has replied to the petition of the Hungarian Protestants, by prohibiting their meetings in future. The Government seems to be ogling with the old Conservative or Feudal party of Hungary, seeking, by concessions to them, and by procrastinating with the reforms promised in the hour of danger to the Liberals, to gain the support of the nobility. Commissioners have been sent to inquire into the state of the country, but the Liberals hold aloof, and refuse to give evidence at the Courts of Inquiry.

According to reports from Bohemia whole villages are declaring their secession from the Catholic Church. This is supposed to be owing to the working of the much talked of, but, indeed, little understood *Concordat*. The internal policy of the Austrian authorities is a puzzle to all political observers, frowning at the Protes-

tants of Hungary, displeasing the Catholics of Bohemia, smiling upon the Vienna Protestants, whom they have lately permitted to erect an orphan asylum; breaking promises with the Liberals, and not satisfying the nobles in their expectations. Austria is at this moment without friends or credit at home or in Germany, and less mention is made of her in the German papers than of England and France.

The ardour of the promoters of the Schiller Celebration, or Unity Demonstration (the latter is the most appropriate term), has aroused the jealousy of the Governments, and it would not be surprising if, at the last moment, difficulties arise to spoil the sport. The Prussian Government has boldly set its face against the public celebration upon the plea that the state of the King renders any participation on the part of the authorities unseemly. They cannot permit either the illumination of public buildings on the occasion, because such a distinction was never before shown to a literary genius, and Schiller would not be the only one deserving of such an honour if it became a rule. Berlin being regarded as the metropolis of New Germany the prohibition is considered as a heavy blow to the Celebration. The chief commercial city, too, Hamburg, is deterred from rejoicing with the provinces by the circumstance that the 10th of November is their General-Thanksgiving day, appointed by law. Some of the inhabitants of this city, represented by two or three journals, have petitioned the Senate to put off the thanksgiving to the Almighty for another day. This the Senate has refused to do, and thereby excited the wrath of the petitioners, and indeed of the journals. One writer upon the subject says: "The Senate having, in its great wisdom, thought fit to refuse the postponement of the *Bussund Betttag*—i.e., penance and prayer day—the *Deutsch-feindliche* party—German inimical or Anti-German party has gained a victory, and the celebration of our Schiller's hundredth birthday is nipped in the bud by this most lamentable decision." One journal makes the proposal to divide the day between Schiller and ———. Another journal enters its protest against this proposal on account of its impractical nature, and exclaims:—"Aut Cesar aut nihil." However, not to be deprived of their festival by this absurd and bigoted refusal of the Senate, the inhabitants are advised to emigrate *en masse* to Holstein for the day. Should this advice be acted upon, a disturbance is not improbable, for the Danish party are most violently opposed to the demonstration, which they seem to look upon as more national and political than literary. The journals of Copenhagen appear particularly opposed to any celebration taking place in that town. In Germany generally every town is busy in preparations for the celebration, and there is every reason to believe that the festival will be passed through as joyously and harmlessly as German merry-makings usually do, in spite of the bit of politics that may be mixed up with it.

DISRAELI AND STANLEY ON POPULAR EDUCATION.

At a conference of delegates from the mechanics' institutes of Lancashire, which was held at Manchester on Tuesday, these two statesmen made long and eloquent speeches. Mr. DISRAELI said—I would impress upon those whom I have the honour of addressing this evening, not for a moment to suppose that all that they obtain by the effort which they have made is that they are to be applauded by their fellow citizens, and to be recognised with momentary approbation under circumstances like the present. I want to impress upon them that, if they continue the efforts by which they have arrived at this result, they will advance themselves in the social scale, and will obtain that which every Englishman ought as a right to look forward to—to elevate his social condition. Now, I would very humbly, if I might presume to offer my advice—especially to the young men who are present—recommend this: "Take this as an incontrovertible principle, accept this as a moral dogma of your life—every man has his opportunity. Now a great point is this, it may be a long time coming, but depend upon it it is sure to arrive; and what you have got to do in the interval is to prepare yourself for that opportunity. Now, when I say that every man has his opportunity, and when I venture to lay that down as a principle which cannot for a moment be controverted, I will admit to you that many men have their opportunity, and are not capable of availing themselves of it. The right hon. gentleman gave two instances of this, one of which was that a man of ability lost an honourable and profitable post which was offered to him because he did not know French—a knowledge of which might be acquired in this institution. When a man was not equal to the occasion, it was not his destiny that he ought to condemn, but it was his own indifference and his own neglect. Now, gentlemen (continued the chairman), it is said—and it is a very dangerous saying, though a very common one—that life is a lottery. Life is not a lottery. Life is a science, and certain qualities and talents, properly handled and managed, must lead to certain results. Depend upon it, that this is a truth which you must accept, which, if you believe in, you will find a very considerable change in your life. No man has a right to be discontented with his position if he accepts as a principle of existence that an opportunity will be offered him in the course of that

existence, because, until the opportunity offers, he ought to be preparing himself for it. And what a source—I will not say of amusement, that is a minor phrase—what a source of excitement is the continual preparation for the inevitable occasion!

Lord STANLEY, after referring to the general advantages of education, said: If we are ever to have that which I believe would be a great public boon, that which I believe would be a great administrative reform—if we are ever to have a really national and effective system of school teaching for the poorer classes of this country, that is a boon which you will not receive at the hands of educationists or of politicians. I don't despair of seeing it, but the people of this country will obtain it only when they make up their minds to do that which the people of America have done long ago—when they make up their minds to petition for it, to require it, to demand it as a right at the hands of the Legislature and the Government; then they will obtain it, and not, I believe, until then. You will allow me to say one word on the subject of examinations. I believe them to be of great use, and I attach to them the greatest value. In the first place, I do not believe that any course of mere reading, by itself, when a pupil is not called upon to reproduce in some form or another that which he has learned, can ever ensure that accuracy which is indispensable to all real progress. The old cant phrase is as true now as when it was first uttered—if it be reading which makes the full man, it is writing which makes the exact man. I think that these trials of mental strength and skill supply an additional and very valuable incentive to study; they supply the stimulus of that healthy personal competition between man and man which is so powerful an element in the training of our universities and public schools. They give to young men and to lads such as have passed upon this platform to-night; they give to young men of talent and industry an opportunity of only bringing themselves forward into public notice, and of obtaining a certificate not only of intellectual proficiency, but also, generally speaking, of steadiness and good conduct—a certificate which at least is unbiased, and which naturally will have weight with those who have employment to give. Again, these examinations furnish employers—and I think they, too, ought to be grateful for the boon—with a more certain and readier means than they would otherwise possess of choosing young men for situations requiring intelligence and skill. And lastly, that to which I do not attach less importance than to any of the considerations I have mentioned before, they enable the public of this district to do that which we are doing to-night—publicly to recognise the claims to our honour and our respect, of perseverance, of intelligence, and of mental culture in whatever station of life they may be found.

MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—A most extraordinary fatality attends the Alexandria and Constantinople cable. Mr. Newall, who has just arrived in London, has again failed in laying the link of cable which is wanting to connect Alexandria with Constantinople. It appears he succeeded in laying the cable from Candia to within about seventy miles from Alexandria, the deepest water having all been passed over, when a flaw of insulation was discovered, which compelled him to stop paying out. The flaw was about twenty miles from the ship, and when the cable was picked up to within about three miles of it, parted in about 1,500 fathoms of water.

THE FRENCH CORN TRADE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly return of the price of wheat in the different markets of France, by which the import and export duties on corn and flour are regulated. The highest price is 21f. 35c. per hectolitre, at Marseilles, and the lowest, 15f. 25 cents, at Paimpol. The highest average price is 18f. 66c. in the markets of Mulhausen and Strasburg, and the lowest, 17f. 3c. in those of Saumur, Nantes, and Marseilles. The average of the whole of France is 17f. 99c., being an advance of 1f. 10c. on the last return.

TRADE OF THE CAPE.—The imports into the Cape of Good Hope for the first quarter of this year amounted in value to £650,000, the exports to £673,000, and the customs' revenue to £67,617, being a slight increase on the previous year. This represents a trade of the annual value of about five millions sterling, or less than half that of Singapore.

PORT OF LONDON.—Increased activity prevailed during the past week. The number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom House amounted to 20; there were ten from Ireland, and 364 colliers. The entries outwards were 112, and those cleared 100, besides 14 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been on an extensive scale, and comprise 14 vessels, viz.:—4 to Port Phillip, of 3,110 tons; 4 to Sydney, of 3,258 tons; 1 to Adelaide, of 471 tons; 2 to Van Dieman's Land, of 910 tons; 2 to New Zealand, of 730 tons; 1 to Portland-bay, of 351 tons; making a total of 14 vessels, or 9,910 tons.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to hear that Mr. J. Hollingshead, whose last book, "Under Bow Bells," has been so favourably received by the public, has in the press a second volume, which contains his political essays; a third is to follow, which will be a republication of descriptive articles by him,—visits to strange places, &c. Mr. Hollingshead has also joined the staff of Mr. Thackeray's new magazine for a long period, to contribute a series of articles.

Lord Brougham has been elected, as we anticipated, to the Chancellorship of the University of Edinburgh; and, at a meeting of the *Senatus Academicus*, on Tuesday, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by acclamation. The next excitement in store for the members of the university will be the election of a rector. We understand that Mr. Gladstone has been brought forward for this office, and that a committee is in course of formation for securing his election. The names of Lord Campbell, Lord Macaulay, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Stuart Mill have been brought up, as have those of the Lord Advocate and the Lord Justice Clerk, but these latter are commissioners, and it is understood that the members of the Universities Commission have expressed themselves to the effect that they decline being proposed as members of any of the University Courts during the existence of the commission.

We are requested to state that the "Sequel to Adam Bede," which is now advertised, is not by the author of "Adam Bede." This unauthorised use of a popular author's title for purely commercial purposes is scarcely fair dealing towards the public.

The *Cork Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Mr. Charles Dickens and an ultramontane citizen of Cork. The latter gentleman, feeling himself, as a Roman Catholic, aggrieved by one or two articles exposing Papal excesses in Italy, which appeared some time ago in *All the Year Round*, wrote to Mr. Dickens on the subject. Mr. Dickens, in reply, denied that the complaint was reasonable, declared that he had never "pandered to any acrimonious or intolerant feeling" against the Roman Catholic Church, and added—"Let me, in all good humour, recommend you to observe whether its (the Church) accredited organs are as considerate towards Protestants, and to give your judgment of me the benefit of the comparison."

The *Librairie Nouvelle* has just published a translation of Mr. Thackeray's "Yellowplush Papers." This work has been admirably rendered into French by an Englishman, Mr. William L. Hughes, who has contributed to several of the leading periodicals here, and even had one or more dramas produced on the French stage. His perfect acquaintance with the language has enabled him to render Mr. Thackeray's work in the manner best calculated to convey the author's meaning to French readers. Where close translation was applicable, he has adhered strictly to his original, but where the meaning could be better expressed by paraphrase he has adopted that method; and the result is a very successful rendering of a tale that offers unusual difficulties to a translator. Mr. Hughes has not attempted to imitate the extraordinary orthography of the famous Mr. Charles J. Yellowplush, and any such experiment would most probably have resulted in failure. The version first appeared in the *Revue Européenne*, and the fact of its now being brought out in a separate form proves that it has been well-received by the public here.

A collection of facts respecting the weather is in progress on a scale that includes the North Atlantic and its several coasts. Contributions will be thankfully used by the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admiralty.

A Scottish clergyman has hit on a method of making the service of his church attractive. The *Ayrshire Express* informs us that the Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Girvan, read from his own pulpit a poetical tragedy, of which he is the author, entitled "King Saul," illustrating the power of madness, superstition, and jealousy combined. It is a five-act tragedy, adhering throughout to the narrative as it appears in Holy Writ, and "containing on every page delineations of character, and fine dramatic taste, which would not disgrace the pen of the greatest dramatists."

M. Philoxene Boyer resumed on Wednesday, in Paris, his readings, in the rooms of the Scientific Club. A numerous audience of literary ladies and gentlemen were present. M. Boyer continued this year the work he commenced in 1858—the explanation and glorification of the great William Shakespeare. M. Boyer's introductory address was fre-

quently applauded. He felt no hesitation in directing some strong and original attacks on the modern dramatists, who appear, he said, to address themselves solely to bankers and courtisans.

M. Louis Lurine, a well-known critic, and the manager of the Theatre Vaudeville, has died suddenly of apoplexy.

"M. Empis," says *Galignani*, "retires from the Theatre Francais, being called, it is announced, to superior functions, having raised the theatre by his enlightened management to a height of prosperity greater than had been known for a long series of years. The gentleman appointed to succeed him, M. E. Thierry, has long been known to the public as one of the most eminent of our dramatic critics."

SHAKSPEARE PAPERS. Pictures Grave and Gay. By William Maginn, LL.D.—Richard Bentley.

THESE papers formerly appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, where they were some twenty years ago greatly admired. Their reputation was merited. Maginn was one of the most subtle, perhaps the most subtle, of Shaksperian critics. For subtlety and refinement, in fact, these papers have never been equalled. Many, at the time of their publication considered them paradoxical; and the author was accused of writing, "not to comment upon Shakspeare, but to display logical dexterity in maintaining the untenable side of every question." The truth was, that the critic, in all instances, had dared to penetrate appearances, and under the surface to detect the reality that they concealed. He saw into the heart of Falstaff; that it was melancholy; and into that of Jacques, that it was gay. Romeo, too, was an instance of want of luck; and Bottom, one where it superabounded. The criticism on Lady Macbeth, however, was the *experimentum crucis*, and excited most remark.

This is certainly an extraordinary piece of criticism. The proposition is that the female character as generally drawn by Shakspeare "is pure, honourable, spotless, ever ready to perform a kind action—never shrinking from a heroic one;" and that the character of Lady Macbeth is no exception to the rule. "The dark lady of that stupendous work which, since the Eumenides, bursting upon the stage with appalling howl in quest of the fugitive Orestes, electrified with terror the Athenian audience, has met no equal I intend to maintain," said Maginn, "that Lady Macbeth, too, is human in heart and impulse—that she is not meant to be an embodiment of the Furies."

The tragedy is overruled by one leading idea—blood, murder; is indeed permeated by it. Macbeth is the centre, the moving spirit of it. The captain announcing him, speaks of his sanguinary combats. Hot from such scenes, he is met by the witches, who prophesy his kingship, but say not a word about the means. Macbeth supplies these from his own mind;—

"My thought, whose MURDER yet is but fantastical."

Here Maginn had overlooked one thing, which, however, he afterwards mentions—Macbeth's right to the throne, which he, it is evident, consented to suspend for the sake of the honours which Duncan had, from policy, heaped upon him. But Macbeth was nevertheless dissatisfied; and it is evident that he and his wife had, before the events with which the play opens, frequently talked of the means by which he might regain his rights. To these conversations Lady Macbeth thus alludes:—

"What boast was it, then,

That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. Nor time, nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both:
They have made themselves, and that their fitness
now
Does unmake you."

Macbeth, however, might have been moved from his long-cherished purpose, by Duncan's studious attentions, had it not been that Malcolm was named for the succession, thereby defeating Macbeth's ultimate hopes, and, indeed, altering the constitution of the Scottish monarchy, which was then elective in the hereditary line.

"The Prince of Cumberland! That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. Stars! hide your fires;
Let not light see my black and dark desires."

Dr. Maginn infers from this passage that the murder of Malcolm was resolved on by Macbeth, as well as that of his father.

To return to Lady Macbeth. There is no mention of murder in her husband's letter; yet she, too, has the conception in her mind; but in this Maginn contends she only followed the thought of her husband:—

"Love for him is in fact her guiding passion. She sees that he covets the throne,—that his happiness is wrapt up in the hope of being a king,—and her part is accordingly taken without hesitation. With the blindness of affection, she persuades herself that he is full of the milk of human kindness, and that he would reject false and unwholesome ways of attaining the object of his desire. She deems it, therefore, her duty to spirit him to the task. Fate and metaphysical aid, she argues, have destined him for the golden round of Scotland. Shall she not lend her assistance? She does not ask the question twice. She will. Her sex, her woman's breasts, her very nature, oppose the task she has prescribed to herself; but she prays to the ministers of murder, to the spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, to make thick her blood, and stop up the access and passage of remorse; and she succeeds in mustering the desperate courage which bears her through."

As to Macbeth, Maginn says that

"He is not haunted by any feeling for the sin, any compassion for his victim;—the dread of losing the golden opinions he has so lately won, the consequences of failure, alone torment him. His wife has not to suggest murder, for that has been already resolved upon; but to represent the weakness of drawing back, after a resolution has once been formed. She well knows that the momentary qualm will pass off,—that Duncan is to be slain, perhaps when time and place will not so well adhere. 'Now,' she argues, 'now it can be done with safety. Macbeth is determined to wade through slaughter to a throne. If he passes this moment he loses the eagerly desired prize, and lives for ever after a coward in his own esteem; or he may make the attempt at a moment when detection is so near at hand, that the stroke which sends Duncan to his fate will be but the prelude of the destruction of my husband.' She therefore rouses him to do at once that from which she knows nothing; but fear of detection deters him; and, feeling that there are no conscientious scruples to overcome, applies herself to show that the present is the most favourable instant. It is for him she thinks—for him she is unsexed—for his ambition she works—for his safety she provides."

Lady Macbeth feels, in the manner of her lord, that he can be confounded not by the crime, but only by the frustrated attempt.

"When it has been accomplished, he is for a while visited by brain-sick fancies; and to her, who sees the necessity of prompt action, is left the care of providing the measures best calculated to avert the dreaded detection. She makes light of facing the dead, and assures her husband that

"A little water clears us of this deed.
How easy is it then!"

"Does she indeed feel this? Are these the real emotions of her mind? Does she think that a little water will wash out what has been done, and that it is as easy to make all trace of it vanish from the heart as from the hand? She shall answer us from her sleep, in the loneliness of midnight, in the secrecy of her chamber. Bold was her bearing, reckless and defying her tongue, when her husband was to be served or saved; but the sigh bursting from her heavily-charged breast, and her deep agony when she feels that, so far from its being easy to get rid of the witness of murder, no washing can obliterate the damned spot, no perfume sweeten the hand once redolent of blood, prove that the recklessness and defiance were only assumed. We find at last what she had sacrificed, how dreadful was the struggle she had to subdue. Her nerve, her courage, mental and physical, was unbroken during the night of murder; but horror was already seated in her heart. Even then a touch of what was going on in her bosom breaks forth. When urging Macbeth to act, she speaks as if she held the strongest ties of human nature in contempt.

"I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:
I would, when it was smiling in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dashed the brains out, had I but so sworn
As you have done to this."

Is she indeed so unnatural—so destitute of maternal, of womanly feeling? No. In the next scene we find her deterred from actual participation in killing Duncan, because he resembled her father in his sleep. This is not the lady to pluck the nipple from the boneless gums of her infant, and dash out its brains. Her language is exaggerated in mere bravado, to taunt Macbeth's infirmity of purpose by a comparison with her own boasted firmness; but if the case had arisen, she who had recoiled from injuring one whose life stood in the way of her husband's hopes from a fancied resemblance to her father,

would have seen in the smile of her child a talisman of resistless protection.

"The murder done, and her husband on the throne, she is no longer implicated in guilt. She is unhappy in her elevation, and writhes under a troubled spirit in the midst of assumed gaiety. She reflects with a settled melancholy that

"Nought's had, all's spent,
When our desire is got without content;
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy."

This to herself. To cheer her lord, she speaks a different language in the very next line.

"How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest fancies your companions making;
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With those they think on?"

Her own thoughts, we have just seen, were full as sorry as those of her husband; but she can wear a mask. Twice only does she appear after her accession to the throne; once masked, once unmasked. Once seated at high festival, entertaining the nobles of her realm, full of grace and courtesy, performing her stately hospitalities with cheerful countenance, and devising with rare presence of mind excuses for the distracted conduct of her husband. Once again, when all guard is removed, groaning in despair.

"The few words she says to Macbeth after the guests have departed, almost driven out by herself, mark that her mind is completely subdued. She remonstrates with him at first for having broken up the feast; but she cannot continue the tone of reproof, when she finds that his thoughts are bent on gloomier objects. Blood is for ever on his tongue. She had ventured to tell him that the visions which startle him were but the painting of his brain, and that he was unmannish in folly. He takes no heed of what she says, and continues to speculate, at first in distraction, then in dread, and lastly in savage cruelty, upon blood. The apparition of Banquo almost deprives him of his senses. He marvels that such things could be, and complains that a cruel exception to the ordinary laws of nature is permitted in his case. Blood, he says,

"—has been shed ere now in the olden time,
Ere human statute purged the gentle weal,"—

and in more civilised times also; but, when death came, no further consequences followed. Now not even twenty mortal murders [he remembered the number of deadly gashes reported by the assassin] will keep the victim in his grave. As long as Banquo's ghost remains before him, he speaks in the same distracted strain. When the object of his special wonder, by its vanishing, gives him time to reflect, fear of detection, as usual, is his first feeling.

"It will have blood, they say; blood will have blood!"

The most improbable witnesses have detected murder. Stones, trees, magpies, choughs, have disclosed the secretest man of blood. Then come cruel resolves, to rid himself of his fears. Mercy or remorse is to be henceforward unknown; the firstlings of his heart are to be the firstlings of his hand,—the bloody thought is to be followed instantly by the bloody deed. The tiger is now fully aroused in his soul.

"I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

He sees an enemy in every castle; everywhere he plants his spies; from every hand he dreads an attempt upon his life. Nearly two centuries after the play was written, the world beheld one of its fairest portions delivered to a rule as bloody as that of the Scottish tyrant; and so true to nature are the conceptions of Shakespeare, that the speeches of mixed terror and cruelty, which he has given to Macbeth, might have been uttered by Robespierre. The atrocities of the Jacobin, after he had stepped so far in blood, were dictated by fear. 'Robespierre,' says a quondam satellite, "devenait plus sombre; son air renfrogné repoussait tout le monde; il ne parlait que d'assassinat, encore d'assassinat, toujours d'assassinat. Il avait peur que son ombre ne l'assassinât."

"Lady Macbeth sees this grisly resolution, and ceases to remonstrate or interfere. Her soul is bowed down before his, and he communicates with her no longer. He tells her to be ignorant of what he plans, until she can applaud him for what he has done. When he abruptly asks her,

"How say'st thou," that Macduff denies his person
At our great bidding?"

she, well knowing that she has not said anything about it, and that the question is suggested by his own fear and suspicion, timidly inquires,

"Have you sent to him, sir?"

The last word is an emphatic proof that she is wholly subjugated. Too well is she aware of the cause, and the consequence, of Macbeth's sending

* *Carnes secretees de la Révolution de 9 au 10 Thermidor; by Vilate, ex-juré révolutionnaire de Paris.*

after Macduff; but she ventures not to hint. She is no longer the stern-tongued lady urging on the work of death, and taunting her husband for his hesitation. She now addresses him in the humble tone of an inferior; we now see fright and astonishment seated on her face. He tells her that she marvels at his words, and she would fain persuade herself that they are but the feverish effusions of an over-wrought mind. Sadly she says,

"You lack the season of all nature,—sleep."

Those are the last words we hear from her waking lips; and with a hope that repose may banish those murky thoughts from her husband's mind, she takes, hand in hand with him, her tearful departure from the stage, and seeks her remorse-haunted chamber, there to indulge in useless reveries of deep-rooted sorrow, and to perish by her own hand amid the crashing ruin of her fortunes, and the fall of that throne which she had so fatally contributed to win."

This, it must be acknowledged, is first-rate criticism. Let it stand as a specimen-brick of the whole edifice. Every true admirer of Shakespeare will possess himself of the volume.

LITERARY REMINISCENCES and MEMOIRS of
THOMAS CAMPBELL. By Cyrus Redding. 2 Vols.
—Chas. J. Skeet.

A MORE competent biographer than Mr. C. Redding could not be found for the author of "The Pleasures of Hope;" and it is with more than an ordinary welcome that we receive the present work. We are interested equally by the modesty and candour of the writer, who rather underrates than otherwise his qualifications for the task. The family of the poet belonged to the clan of the Campbells, and Thomas Campbell, the subject of the present biography, was, like Thomson, Scottish born. His birth took place at Glasgow, in a house no longer in existence, situated in the High Street, on the 27th July, 1777. His father was then sixty-seven, and his mother about thirty-seven years of age, and Thomas was their eighth son. He remembered little about his family, and seldom spoke of his early days, except the college ones, with complacency. In his schooldays he disliked mechanical routine, and then and afterwards took his own way of acquiring learning. The tendencies of his mind were metaphysical during the student period of his life, though its occasional bias was poetical. His ignorance of general branches of knowledge was extensive, and led to errors in his natural descriptions, of frequent occurrence in his poetry. His habit, also, of abstraction or thoughtlessness was an early one. The first sketch of his great poem was made during his residence in the Isle of Mull, at Callocho, in 1795-6. He was at the time tutor in a family there, distantly related to his mother's. Roger's "Pleasures of Memory" had preceded it by six years. At the University he had already obtained prizes in Greek literature. With this work in manuscript, and some Greek translations, he arrived in Glasgow, the future all dark and the present perplexed. He submitted to the drudgery of a law clerk as a copyist, but becoming acquainted with Dr. Anderson, he was introduced to Mundell, the Edinburgh publisher, who employed him to abridge Bryan Edward's "West Indies," giving him twenty guineas for the job. It was now that he composed "The Wounded Hussar," which was sung about the streets of Glasgow as a ballad. For the copyright of "The Pleasures of Hope" he received two hundred printed copies, which produced him about fifty-seven pounds; but subsequently his publishers presented him with twenty-five pounds for every edition of a thousand copies, and permitted him to publish a quarto edition on his own account, which yielded him about six hundred pounds. Campbell received altogether about nine hundred pounds for that one poem; or on the whole about fifteen shillings a line. The poem underwent various alterations during its progress; the beginning was different; much was abandoned, much was added. The file was used immoderately, and the utmost polish given to expression. This also was the case with his lyrics. Dr. Anderson was the poet's mentor, his guide, philosopher and friend, and would not suffer a phrase to pass without proper revision.

We regret to find Mr. Redding so severe on Lord Brougham, whose remarks on Campbell have excited more, we think, than a counterbalance of indignation. We agree, however, with his biographer's estimate of the poet's "Gertrude of

Wyoming," a poem now somewhat out of fashion, but of rare excellence. Campbell's lectures at the Royal Institution on poetry give Mr. Redding the opportunity of lecturing his shade on his desultory habits of study in this life, and his irregular methods of working. Campbell, in fact, was slow in composition, not being a day labourer, but a master workman, whose "wisdom grew on opportunity of leisure." Mr. Redding falls into the mistake of thinking that Campbell should have written more instead of better. Why should Pegasus be mated with the plough-horse or ox? Why should the poet be expected to be a book-worm's drudge? The poet was not indolent, but self-improving. His knowledge, never up to the mark, had to be rendered more and more complete, when he proposed to himself a new labour.

It is now proper that we should permit Mr. Redding to give his own notion of poetry, old and new:—

"With the 'Pleasures of Hope' the existing school of poetry claims little affinity. To polish and refine the verses which inspiration, real or fancied, produces, is out of fashion. Like the cheap goods of modern manufacturers, not made to last, but sell, quantity and celerity of production find more favour in the 'discerning' public. It seems anxious to advocate, even in a measured degree, the mistakes of certain ancients, committed for some thousands of years, and by our better writers in later times; before it was discovered by the 'Lake Poets' that the productions of the muse need no painstaking in language or imagery, and that to follow the customary course of things in all other arts is in poetry stark heresy, the 'ideal' being designated in spontaneous language must follow nature. No matter if writers in this mode break their own laws, it is only a species of *lapses*, when it incidentally occurs. The true poetic vein is the language taken from the mouths of men under the influence of natural feeling, let it be as low as it may, says the great apostle of the new school, while continually breaking his own irrevocable law in practice. To this modern school, poetical diction, brilliant imagery, terse phrase, and lines breathing of beauty in the execution, are no ways tolerable. The overburdened ass cannot alone be pitied, it must be hailed as 'brother' by one, and be made the hero of his tale by another. Fit audience, though few, will alone be found to admire a poem like the 'Pleasures of Hope.' Grace and beauty, fancy and feeling, may be blended in its composition, the language may be somewhat above that of every-day life, yet on this ground it was condemned and lectured against by a host of critics; of whom, for one who understands the mere rudiments of his business, there are at least a dozen good authors. Who does not feel that all this censure is vain? The law of the past will be emergent above the wave of time, together with what it justifies. The more finished productions will have the longest duration, the mists of error dispersing before the outburst of a purer taste with the many works to come. Like a piece of harmonious music which has won some great Apollonian wreath for the owner, that carries in its foliage perfume and colours right with genius, this poem bears along sense with sense, while the antitheses stamp the sentiment indelibly upon the memory, under impressions calculated to exalt eminently the pride of the lyre. The defect of the poem, according to some, is an unsweetness which cloy in poetry as in condiment. If it be really too sweet for some palates, let it be taken like virgin honey, a portion at a time, and let them be the more happy in protracting their enjoyment."

Such is Mr. Redding's poetical creed. He is entitled to it, so long as he "gives a reason for the faith that is in him." We have no intention of combating his heresies. Suffice it, that he has written, in the present, a conscientious and interesting book, and that the admirers of his poetical ideal will receive it with well-merited thankfulness.

THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES AND BARE CONCEITS OF MASTER TYLL OWLGlass. Newly collected, chronicled, and set forth in our English Tongue, by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, F.S.A. Adorned with many most diverting and cunning devices, by Alfred Crowquill.—Trübner and Co.

The love of light literature is based on qualities which are universal in all ages and all races. The fabulist, the story-teller, the joker, have been, are, and will ever be, acceptable, not only to the multitude but the learned. We all like to have our minds agreeably stimulated and quaff this dramatic portion of literature with delight. The fables of *Aesop* or *Pikpay*, the jokes of *Joe Miller*, the

anecdotes of the Italian and Navarrene storytellers, the gossip of Brantome, the anas of all countries, are welcome everywhere, and will live though writing and printing should be abolished. Every country has its own collection of this kind of matter, and some one author on whom all the good things are put. The Germans have a celebrated one, which has gained a universal reputation, and which delighted our forefathers in an old black-letter translation as much as our children will be delighted with this edition by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Crowquill. Master Eulenspiegel, or, as we translate it, Owl-glass, it is pretended, was an actual person, and even a gravestone is shown at a village in Saxony called Möllen; but, as we know, the gravestone of our *Joe Miller* was to be seen in the churchyard now occupied by the new hospital in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and yet no one attributes to him the jokes in the popular book which goes by his name. The only certainty about this German collection is that a monk, named Thomas Murner, a Doctor of Divinity, published in a collected form the many anecdotes somewhere in the commencement of the sixteenth century. He also entered into the controversy with Luther, and wrote a defence of our polemical monarch, Henry the Eighth, when that burly disputant aspired to be a Defender of the Faith. Dr. Murner's jest book gained, however, much more popularity here than his theological work, being translated twice into the then popular black letter, besides being pilfered and "adapted" by the rude dramatists of the time. It is almost superfluous to say that this work is but one of many which delighted the open-hearted and merry populace of the middle ages; a class of writing which may be said to have been bred and created by the popular manners and notions.

Mr. Mackenzie has made diligent use of all editions, and has judiciously founded his version of the hundred and eleven stories, on the old English translation, of Henry the Eighth's time. By this means he has imparted the flavour of antiquity to the style, whilst he has freed it from the incumbrances of the obsolete language and spelling. He has also, with excellent taste and skill, purged it of all the grossness which invariably accompanied any jocular work in the middle ages. He has, in truth, executed his work with great judgment, and, as far as we can judge, with considerable talent, for he has imparted to his little narrative, the force and vigour of original composition. All that can be collected of the work and its origin he has put readily into appendices, and we cannot, indeed, imagine a prettier and more interesting edition of this famous old German book. It will delight young and old; and the careful, artistic, and humorous designs of Mr. Crowquill will equally please the children, both of large and small growth. The publisher has been equally zealous, and has supplied paper, printing, and binding with great taste, in perfect accordance with the contents and illustrations of the work. Altogether, we cannot doubt its popularity, especially as a Christmas gift.

NEW TRAVELS.

TEN YEARS OF A PREACHER'S LIFE. By William Henry Milburn, author of "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle Bags."—Sampson Low and Son.

MR. MILBURN is known in England as the author of "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle Bags," but in America he is also known as one of that noble little band of pioneers who travel about among the half-civilised people of the deserts of America, teaching the Gospel and the manners of civilised life. In the ten years of his preacher life Mr. Milburn has travelled over nearly 30,000 miles, of which a great deal of his experiences is given in the work before mentioned. Being nearly blind from his childhood we miss the word painting so often displayed by our travellers. It may be said, how can a man being blind write an interesting book of travels? Mr. Milburn has done so, nevertheless; and what is wanting in poetical description is more than made up to the reader in observations on manners and customs of the numerous peoples with whom the writer came in contact. Many were the adventures that "Billy," as he was familiarly called, encountered, of which, through his infirmity, he acted the principal part. Mr. Arthur, who has written an introduction to the volume before us, states that—"With a curious little glass, he (Mr. Milburn) has

tried to spell out the outline of an old ruin, and evidently caught no more than an ordinary person would suffice for evidence that grey walls and green ivy did exist on the spot. But his questions, his mode of stimulating one to describe, and his incomparable power of combining, in an inward view, the filling up suggested by words, with the outline vaguely traced on his eye, enable him to see before his mind much more than many with two bright eyes."

Mr. Milburn argues that of sight and hearing, hearing is the greatest blessing. This has been argued before in a very able English work—"The Three Chances." Upon which Mr. Arthur says:—"That wonderful ear (Mr. Milburn's), trained to interpret voice, till every tone lets out secrets unsuspected and unsought by ordinary men, detects the physical temperament, the height, the degree of vigour, the education, the temper, the society, the moral tone of the speaker in a few conversations—ay, in one." Mr. Milburn was not more than twenty years of age when he joined the hardy band of travelling Methodist preachers, in whose ranks there were, and are still, men of great natural talents, of a cheerful and worthy disposition, many of whom might be taken as models of "muscular Christianity." Of this class Peter Cartwright, known to us as the Backwoods' Preacher, is a fair specimen. To many of these preachers it is a life of danger, as the places selected for preaching are often twenty miles apart, and that across a wild prairie. It may be imagined that it was doubly dangerous to Mr. Milburn, yet he did it, and that alone with only his faithful steed, to whom he pays a feeling tribute. In this manner, during the first year, he travelled over three thousand miles and preached nearly four hundred times; his congregation often consisted of three or four people, and those of the most rude-mannered and ungodly class. The training of these preachers is worth recording. A young man, during the first year, is called a helper; he is placed under the tutelage of some experienced in the life, and if in that time he can preach before a congregation, themselves among the number, and can pass an examination before a meeting of seniors, he becomes a regular preacher, with pay. Sometimes it happens that these good fathers are obliged to speak disparagingly of their charge. Mr. Milburn gives an instance:—"A young man in my position, as a helper, was complained of at his quarterly conference, to the effect, first, that he could not preach; second, that he was attentive to all the girls around the circuit, and third, that he was constantly engaged in swopping horses. In defending himself he stated—first, that he knew as well as any of them that he could not preach, and he was sure it did not trouble them as it did him; second, that they need not be alarmed at his attention to the girls, for he would not think of marrying the daughter of any man present; and third, as to trading in horses, what else was he to do? They paid him nothing, and he had no other way of making money enough to buy his clothes." This little extract will give our readers a little notion of the humorous, though simple, style of Mr. Milburn's little book, which breathes a manly and cheerful self-dependence under his great affliction. In the second year of his backwoods preaching he was offered the chaplainship of the Congress of the United States through lecturing some of the members while on board an Ohio steamboat for using obscene language! From his position he collected many anecdotes of that distinguished body, which are given in the little volume before us, with some wonderful (for a blind man) portraits of the principal members, which we recommend our readers to become acquainted with.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY FRANCE IN 1793, TO THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE FOURTH. By William James. A new edition, with additions and notes, in six volumes.—Richard Bentley.

THESE volumes complete the work which has been continued to the Battle of Navarino. "James's Naval History" is, incomparably, the best naval history extant, and the re-issue of it at this time, when there is so much talk about our naval supremacy, is very opportune. The work treats of the time when we proved that our navy was master of the seas. No library, public or private, can be said to be complete without the work.

THE WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES OF MR. SAM SLICK OF SLICKVILLE.—Hurst and Blackett.

We need only mention that Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have added to their series of standard works for this month, Judge Haliburton's "Wise Saws of Sam Slick." It only requires to be known that the public can get this most humorous work very handsomely printed and bound for five shillings, to ensure it a great sale. Reader, if you have not read the work do so at once.

THE PROSE WORKS OF HENRY WORDSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Parts I. and II.—Dean and Son.

This is a new and illustrated edition of the American poet's prose works, beautifully printed on toned paper, and "illustrated by Birket Foster, from drawings made on the spot in which the writer of the fiction has laid the incidents of his story." "Hyperion" will be completed in five or six shilling numbers, which, when bound, will make a very handsome Christmas volume.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS. By James Russell Lowell. Newly Edited, with a Preface. By the author of "Tom Brown's School Days."—Tribner & Co.

We have often wondered why some enterprising English publisher did not bring out an edition of the "Biglow Papers." We had only just received one, and as usual we find that there are two Biglows in the field by receiving a second. With this we have nothing to do, nor can we see the injustice, remembering, as we do, how long it is since the work appeared—nearly ten years ago—quite time enough, one would think, for publishers to have decided about reprinting it. It cannot be that there has been no call for the work. The case is different with the writer of a popular work when republished on either side of the Atlantic immediately it is out, without the writer getting any recompense. The "Biglow Papers" are the most humorous things of the kind ever written; if, indeed, there is any of the same class. The dialect will appear to most refined readers in the same light as that spoken in Yorkshire to the Londoner; but those who master its peculiarities, and appreciate genial, though broad humour, will be sure, as Mr. Hughes remarks, to swear eternal friendship to the writer of them.

THE ADVENTURES OF GIL BLAS. Translated from the French of Lesage by Tobias Smollett.—H. G. Bohn. "GIL BLAS" is the new volume of Mr. Bohn's illustrated library. This is a new edition carefully revised, with the twenty-four line engravings by Smirke and Cruikshank.

EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand. "EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL" supplies a great want long felt. We must not be understood to depreciate the old-established penny journals, that would be sacrificing one to the other. No; they created a want for themselves, i.e., they created readers in every village throughout the United Kingdom, and these readers' tastes have advanced more rapidly than the papers that first taught them that it was better to spend one penny in reading than two in beer. In order to supply this want, and give the whole public a journal that an educated people, as well as the cottager, might read, "Everybody's Journal" has been started, and most heartily we wish it success:—to ensure that, it only requires to be known, if indeed it is not a success already. The first part contains upwards of fifty articles and twenty illustrations, principally by people of established literary reputations. Among the former we may mention Captain Sherard Osborn, Gerald Massey, Samuel Lover, Dudley Costello, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Albany Fonblanque. The artists are John Gilbert, Harrison Weir, Charles Bennett, and T. R. Macquoid.

It is rather difficult to find any fault. But an article called the "Book World" is very badly done. This should be one of the features of the journal, seeing how deeply interested the public are in what authors and publishers are doing. By this means, author, publisher, and the public might be greatly benefitted. The news department should be cut down, and each event given in two or three lines, that the reader may see at a glance what has taken place—he can get the particulars from newspapers. It may be that these are only minor defects in a work that should be on everybody's table; if so, they will the more easily be altered.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD contains a rather depreciatory criticism of Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls," parts of which show a most defective taste on the part of the critic. He is all for hard, metallic, mechanic versifications, and will not permit to the poet any variety of numbers. Thus he says, that "the accent falls perforce on the least important word" in the following line:—

"The Prince, without a word, from his horse fell."

Now, no good elocutionist would place the accent on the pronoun *his*, but on the noun *horse*; and this slight variation in the accent serves the poet's purpose of breaking up, by an occasional irregularity, the monotony of his verse. All our great blank verse writers claim this privilege. Thus Shakspeare's Emilia says:—

"'Tis not a year or two shews us a man."

Only a very bad actress would read this, "shews us a man."

Again, he says that a verse from Vivian is still worse. Judge, reader, for yourself.

"Her eyes and neck, glittering, went and came."

Who sees not that the alteration of the accent here makes the sound an echo to the sense, and was so designed by the poet? Let the reviewer know that such lines are not owing to the poet's negligence, but to his skill: let him learn more reverence, and he will become more accurate. The best criticism is affirmative—the columns of ebony might have been better filled. The political articles are on India and China—safer ground than Italy for a "Blackwood" politician. The leading article is on M. J. M. Dargand's "Histoire de Marie Stuart," which deserves attention. The remaining papers are chiefly continuations; one on Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History" being an exception.

FRASER contains a paper on "Our Religious and Philosophical Guides—Mansel and Maurice," which is of great importance in these times, when theology and philosophy seem inclined to meet in a sympathetic embrace. The quarrel between the rival logicians is adroitly managed. The political articles are not quite so satisfactory. "Sword and Gown" is concluded. "Holmby House" continued. The miscellaneous papers are interesting.

ELECTIC starts with an article on the Rev. Baden Powell, whom it calls "the Iconoclast of the English Church." Mary Howitt's Sun Pictures continue to be as faithful as ever. Garibaldi and the Italians also command a spirited paper. The number on the whole is decidedly good.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE (No. I.)—This is a new periodical, published at Cambridge, and starts with a political article, the creed of which is, that England will best fulfil the most essential part of her duty to the rest of the world by attending diligently to her own affairs. The author of "Tom Brown's School Days" contributes a readable article under the title of "Tom Brown at Oxford." A specimen of the "Joint Compositions" of Mr. Venables and the late Henry Lushington is given in a reprint of "Cobbett; or a Rural Ride." Mr. Franklin Lushington also contributes a paper on "The Crisis of Italian Freedom." It is excellently well argued. A criticism on Tennyson, also, has much merit. In a word, the new magazine promises well.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—"The Season Ticket" is continued, and is as humorous as ever. It is now known that Judge Haliburton is the author of these articles, which are altogether worthy of Sam Slick. There is likewise an appreciative article on Heine, the political poet of Germany, as recently translated by Mr. J. Bowring; and another on Mr. Thackeray, as a satirist and humorist. The remainder of the number is of average merit.

TITAN.—Being "a son of Heaven and earth," this publication is theological as well as logical, and starts this month with an article on sermon-making, very sensible, and containing excellent suggestions. The residue of the papers are of the usual kind.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW (No. IX.) has also an article on sermon-making, which may be aidant in the improvement of pulpit compositions. More is evidently now required in this line of art than its professors have hitherto accorded. The rest of the articles are partly political and partly social. Part III. of "A Great Mistake," proceeds pleasantly enough.

ART JOURNAL.—The illustrations consist this month of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Princess Charlotte, G. Chamber's picture of Greenwich Hospital, and Park's example "from the moors," which agreeably substitutes the usual sculpture specimen. The illustrated article consists of specimens from Sir T. Lawrence's work, and an essay on his merit.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE (Part XXXVII.) is embellished with large and bold engravings of Haydon's Dentatus, Charlemagne and the Saxons, and the Shipwreck of Sinbad. The literature has too much this month of an utilitarian air. A new story is

commenced, entitled "Sundown," by Edward Coping, which shows talent. Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie also exhibits a lively vein, which will probably improve in the working. But on the whole the number is, we fear, inferior to former ones.

ONCE A WEEK (Part IV.) continues its usual excellent arrangements, both in regard to its embellishments and literature. They are of remarkable excellence. A paper on toaststool eating vindicates by experience the edible nature of various funguses which are usually avoided as non-esculent. There is a large variety of amusing and instructive articles.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS (No. VIII.) is not very bright this month; but "Hopes and Fears" is continued, and there is an attempt at a philosophical paper under the title of "The Shams of the Day, and the Latent Truth they represent." Popular science and popular preaching are the two shams as elaborately exposed; but we cannot congratulate the writer on his success.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE presents a variety of useful articles properly illustrated.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL (No. XXI.) maintains its reputation.

FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1860.—This calendar, edited by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., and William Shaw, Esq., is now published at Ridgway's, and maintains its character for the appropriateness of its information, in regard to the class for which it is expressly designed.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS (No. IX.) has eight articles of the usual merit.

THE WELCOME GUEST, New Series, edited by Robert B. Brough. The illustrations to this first part are first-rate, and the literary matter excellent.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE (Part VI.), **Popular Natural History** (Part VIII.), and **Illustrated Family Paper** (Part XXIII.), respectively maintain their reputation for admirable getting-up and pictorial embellishment.

GALLERY OF NATURE (Part XIII.) continues still to do credit to the care and knowledge of Mr. Milner and Messrs. Chambers.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND, and **English Cyclopædia**, maintain their relative superiority among publications of their class.

THE "Quay of the Dioscouri," by Macarius, forms the ninth number of J. H. and J. Parker's **Historical Tales**, in relation to Church matters. It professes to be translated from two Alexandrian manuscripts.

WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON. Collected and Edited by James Spedding, M.A., Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., and Douglas Denon Heath. Vol. VII.—Literary and Professional Work. Vol. II.

This volume completes the collection of Lord Bacon's Literary and Professional works. Among others, it contains his metrical version of certain psalms, and another poem or two. We have now an opportunity of reconsidering the merits of these productions. It has hitherto been the custom to condemn them utterly, as worthless, and as showing Bacon's inaptitude for verse and rhyme. In our opinion, they testify to the master's hand: they are not unworthy of Shakspeare—nay, not unfrequently have his turn of thought and expression. The present editor appears not to be willing to go to this extent in their favour; but he goes very far in his desire to rescue them from the prejudice by which they have been misjudged. He finds that in the art of metrical paraphrase Bacon is remarkably skilful; and instances his very fine management of the 137th Psalm, in which Bacon has contrived to compensate the inevitable loss of lyric fire and force by the development of meanings which are implied or suggested by the original. "The translation," he adds, "serves, indeed, for a kind of poetical commentary, and holds up a light by which to read the original. He likewise confesses that, 'deeply pathetic as the 137th Psalm had always seemed to him, he had found it much more affecting since he read Bacon's paraphrase of it.' Now this is going far; it is testifying, indeed, to poetic power, so far as the translator and the paraphrast can exhibit the same. The editor illustrates his meaning by the following excerpt, italicised as we give it:—

"When as we ate, all sad and desolate,
By Babylon upon the river's side,
Exiled from the tasks which in our captives state
We were enforced daily to abide,
Our harps we had brought with us to the field,
Some solace to our heavy souls to yield."

"But soon we found we failed of our account;
For when our minds some freedom did obtain,
Straightways the memory of Sion Mount
Did cause afresh our wounds to bleed again;
So that with present griefs and future fears
Our eyes burst forth into a stream of tears.
"As for our harps, since sorrow struck them dumb,
We hanged them on the willow trees were near," &c.

These italicised phrases fully bear out the critic's proposition, that "Bacon had all the natural faculties which a poet wants: a fine ear for metre, a fine feeling for imaginative effect in words, and a vein of poetic passion." In further illustration, the following is quoted:—

"Then carriest man away as with a tide;
Then down swims all his thoughts that mounted high;
Much like a mocking dream, that will not bide,
But flies before the sight of waking eye;
Or as the grass, that cannot term obtain
To see the summer come about again."

"The thought," says the able editor, "in the second line could not well be fitted with imagery, words and rhythm more apt and imaginative; and there is a tenderness of expression in the concluding couplet which comes manifestly out of a heart in sensitive sympathy with nature, and fully capable of the poet's faith—

That every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

In the opening of the 104th Psalm he quotes also some heroic couplets which he thinks quite equal to Dryden. They are, indeed, grand samples of finished versification. Still finer, however, is Bacon's *satyria* of a Greek epigram, attributed to Pœsippus, Plato the comic poet, and to Crato the cynic. On the basis of the epigram the parody has, in fact, raised another and a better poem, and treated it in a very different manner. Herein may be found both "special felicity in the expression," and "music in the metre," with "a tone of plaintive melody, which is chiefly due to the metrical arrangement." Here, too, we may add, are some Shaksperian lines; e.g.—

"Who then to frail mortality shall trust,
But lives the water, or but writes in dust."

"What is it then to have or have no wife,
But single thralldom, or a double strife?"

In others of these versions, similar beauties may be detected, such as—

"Before the hills did intercept the eye,
Or that the frame was up of earthly stage,
One God thou wert, and art, and still shall be;
The line of Time, it doth not measure thee."

"Or is a watch by night, that course doth keep,
And goes, and comes, uncareless to them that sleep."

"As a tale told, which sometimes men attend,
And sometimes not, our life steals to an end."

This will suffice at least, to reinstate Lord Bacon's character as a poet, if it do no more. The contributions to this volume are both numerous and important. The reader will expect something of a list. It includes the "Advertisement touching a Holy War," "The True Greatness of Britain," "Colours of Good and Evil," "Letter and Discourse to Sir Henry Savill, touching Helps for the Intellectual Powers," "Short Notes for Civil Conversation," "Apophtegms," "Promus of Familiarities and Elegancies," "Religious Writings, Prayers, Meditations," &c., "Christian Paradoxes," and of course the versions of the Psalms on which we have commented. The remainder of the volume consists of professional works, which are accompanied with a general preface, which is most ably written. A complete index concludes the volume—the merit of which, whether as regards the matter or the manner, is not easily to be paralleled.

All the Year Round; a Weekly Journal. Conducted by Charles Dickens. Vol. I. Office: 11, Wellington-street north.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND" is too well known to require any recommendation from us, and criticism would be out of place in our pages. The work is, we think, more varied in its character than its predecessor, though managed on the same plan, the articles written in the same style—but often of a more public kind—such as the article on the "Franklin Expedition" and "The Great Eastern Steamship," while the form is exactly the same as that of *Household Words*. Besides many—the very many exquisite sketches and stories—nearly three hundred in all—by the light infantry of our literature, the present volume contains "The Tale of the Two Cities," a work of a different kind from any of Mr. Dickens' previous works, and of which we shall reserve our remarks till it is completed, which we see will be next month. Health, long life, and prosperity to our contemporary!

My Note-book; or Sayings and Doings of a Physician.—Sampson Low and Co.

The writer of "My Note-book" unites the clergyman with the physician. Finding that many of the ills of his patients had been brought about by their intemperance or other ungodly habits, he has undertaken to show them that to be well in body is nearly always to be good in mind. The lectures in "My

Note-book" are principally derived from observations in the families where the writer has been the doctor: "of course the real names of persons are withheld." If the author is not a better "man of medicine" than he is a writer he is certainly not very clever. The physician should bear in mind the old saying, that "every cobbler should stick to his last."

COMMERCIAL.

BANK NOTES FOR INDIA.

IT is not strange that currency questions will continually force themselves on public attention. The universal instrument of exchange—the measure of the chief services which man renders to man—must always have a great interest for all classes: and Governments continually find, after they have settled such questions for ever, that they surge up again and again for renewed discussion and additional legislation. Just now, we learn by the last arrivals from the East, that the authorities of Japan, in order to fleece the Europeans, or buy cheaply from them, have reduced the quantity of silver in the dollar to one-third; or, which is equivalent, have issued a new coin which, being in exchange nominally a dollar, contains only one-third as much precious metal as a dollar. The government there, which seems like an old feudal one, has revived the practice of the barbarous ages of Europe, and cheats by law. Just now, *apropos* of new financial measures for India, we find the advantages of bank-notes over coins elaborately set forth, so far as the liability to falsification is concerned, in the weekly publication which is still the organ of the Finance Minister for India; and the use of paper money in that country recommended. The *Economist*, however, acquiesces in the prohibition to use small notes in England, because the public feeling is opposed to the use, while it says we need have no fear that a paper currency will be vitiated by fraud in India. On the one hand, then, we have brought distinctly under our notice the liability of a coinage under the control of a Government to be debased, and on the other the advantages of the modern invention of paper currency as a very efficient guard against fraud. We have, at the same time, the wretched infirmity of our public men distinctly set before us, who continually acquiesce in what they avow to be wrong because the public, which they pretend to guide and govern, prefers, as they say, often calumniously, the wrong to the right.

We may do a little service to the public by now briefly reminding it of the difference betwixt coin and paper representing coin as the instrument of exchange, and explaining why the proposed small notes are far less adapted to India, where they are probably to be introduced, than to England, where they are prohibited:

The precious metals are as universally recommended to man by their intrinsic qualities, as the instruments of the barter which grows from the natural division of employments—as water for his drink. The chief qualities which recommend them are their comparative unchangeableness, their homogeneity and uniformity, and their great value in small bulk. All these, and particularly the latter, depend on their weight or gravity—that great principle which keeps the whole universe, as well as the exchanges of insect man in order. All that is really necessary to be done in coining them is to divide the precious metals in distinct portions of some definite and well-known weight, and mark that weight on them. Governments have gradually usurped this especial business, and made it a crime for other people to coin money. Of this usurpation they took advantage, and everywhere most scandalously vitiated this great instrument of mutual service, by falsely certifying the weight and value of coins, and inflicted thereby on society, through many years, more miseries than famine or plague. They adopted false measures—"an abomination in the sight of the Lord." Their duty was perfectly simple and plain, it remains perfectly simple and plain; but, as we mentioned a fortnight ago, our Government now performs it in the most inconvenient and disgraceful manner, by making its unit of value of the extraordinary weight of 113,001 grains of fine gold. In the whole compass of human business we know no illustration

more striking of the incompetency of Governments than the injurious manner in which they have dealt with coinage—a matter which, as long as they are honest, is one of simple arithmetic. To them and their falsifications and complications of the currency were due all those evils of false coinage which, from the days of William III. almost to the reign of George IV., sent troops of men and women to the gallows, and were, in the face of Europe, the scandal of England.

In process of time paper promises to pay money, founded on the natural confidence which man must have in man, came almost universally into use. They are known amongst the Mongols, and were known at a very early period in Europe, and are now in use all over Europe and in America. The sum which they may promise to pay is of very little consequence, whether 113,001 grains of fine gold or 120 grains, when that amount is settled and known as a customary coin to the people. Thus the use, in modern times, of paper money has lessened and obviated much of the prodigious inconveniences of having coins of such equivocal weight and relations as ours.

Another advantage of paper-money is, that it is much less difficult to issue false coin than forge bank notes. Accordingly it is a fact that while the prosecutions for forgery of Bank of England notes was only thirty-three in 1858, the number of prosecutions for false coining and uttering was 716. A similar proportion is observable throughout the last ten years. But the reason assigned by our contemporary, and we think the just reason, for bank notes not being forged is, that they are continually sent back to the issuer, and are almost immediately detected. All the bankers who issue notes have a strong interest in counteracting forgery, and there is nothing which they "would go to a greater expense" to prevent. It is sure, therefore, to be unprofitable.

But such a reason does not apply to any Government issue of bank notes or any forced circulation of notes, such as the Governments of the continent have established, but only to the issues of notes by private bankers. Accordingly, it is found—and this is very important, both as to our legislation prohibiting the use of small notes in England and proposing it for India—that since 1850 there has not been one prosecution for forging notes in Scotland, where the bulk of the circulation is one-pound notes, issued by private banks; while between that period and the end of 1858, there have been 190 prosecutions for forging Bank of England notes. The Bank of England is very cautious to cancel all notes that go back to it; but being a privileged national organ, issuing legal tender which all are obliged to accept, it is not liable to have them sent back so rapidly as private and competing banks send their notes back to one another; and, therefore, Bank of England notes are forged to a considerable extent, while bank notes in Scotland are now never forged.

The new Minister of Finance for India does not propose, we believe, to allow all the baboos of Calcutta and Bombay who chose to set up a bank to issue super notes; but while neither he nor any other person can doubt the utility of paper currency in India it seems inherent in the Indian Government, that it should keep the issue of such notes in its own hands. A plan, therefore, for Government to issue or sanction the issue of notes by some one Bank of India will want the one great safeguard against forgery which belongs to the issue of paper promises to pay by private bankers. They will not be exactly what they ought to be, but they will be a step in the right direction, leading to further improvement.

A more philosophical and natural course would be to allow gold to be used as money, and for the Government to take it and issue it at its market value in relation to silver. Then to allow bankers, if they pleased, to issue any notes they liked; and as there would be no Bank of England monopoly to stand in the way of freedom, and no legal tender notes declared to be actual payments when they are only promises to pay, there does not seem to be any objection to free banking in India, and to the freest issue of any notes the bankers please. A free trade in money—though this is not the doctrine of some eminent free traders in corn—in the great instrument of all exchange—will undoubtedly help forward the prosperity of India, and make it patient under the additional taxation now to be imposed on it.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.
Money is in good demand—the rate of discount the same as the Bank minimum—2½ per cent. The market is therefore very steady, without any pressure. It is said, that the Bank, in consequence, is not getting many bills. There is always a good demand for money to meet bills on this day, but on the present occasion the demand is by no means excessive.

The Stock market, too, was decidedly steady to-day, and for some time has been without any great fluctuations. Consols opened at 96 to 96½, but showed a disposition to firmness, from a report that England is to take part in a congress which is looked on as a guarantee of peace and quietness. At the close of the market Consols were 96½.

There are continual arrivals of gold, but the whole is taken for the foreign markets. For some time England has been the *entrepôt* of all bullion operations. She imports the precious metals from all the producing countries, and distributes them over the world. In this there is something more than at first strikes the mind. The precious metals are everywhere used as the measure of value, and as England controls the distribution of this universal instrument, she consequently has more influence over the general business of mankind than is measured by the influence of her Government.

The general steadiness which is now noticed in mercantile and money affairs is the real commercial phenomenon of the hour. Perhaps it has some reference to the fact that the price of wheat has undergone no important change for twenty-one months. Perhaps it is connected with the great success of trade. It has grown so much as to be independent of or above all petty changes. Its magnitude gives it the characteristics of a great general fact or law which is not liable to interruption or change. It is yet partially affected by political regulations, but its stability and regularity are due to its extent. It is quiet and steady, because its bulk is so great that no petty force can move it or impede its onward march. It is less interesting than it was, because it is less liable to fluctuations.

A further loan for the East Indies on railway debentures to the amount of £1,500,000 is announced.

People are very much disposed to laugh at the assertion of the *Morning Herald*, to-day, that the preservation of the piratical and barbarous empire of Morocco is "essential to our mutual safety." They cannot believe, though the great organ of the Conservative party asserts it, that England can only maintain her power and her greatness by maintaining the integrity of a State which has long been the enemy of all Christendom. The Conservative organ does a grievous injustice to England, and magnifies, most unduly, the influence on Europe of the possession of Morocco of the southern shore of the Straits of Gibraltar.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes Issued.....	£30,755,906
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	8,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,280,906
Silver Bullion	—
£30,755,906	£30,755,906

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,223,000
Reserve.....	3,131,735
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,512,536
Other Deposits.....	14,571,619
Seven Day and other Bills.....	907,172
£38,676,118	£38,676,118

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated November 3, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.
The corn market was quiet to-day in Mark-lane. In general the terms are unaltered, and steadiness characterises the corn markets. At the same time we must expect a rise. The weather continues extremely unfavourable to sowing winter corn. In general only a very small portion has been sown,

and as long as the wet weather continues, sowing is impossible. A bad seed-time is generally the precursor of a bad harvest, and it is modern wisdom to foresee these distant evils and allow them at once to influence the markets.

All other markets are quiet and steady. In the manufacturing districts, there is a general tendency to activity. In France, too, trade, especially at Lyons, looks more hopeful, and in the United States the imports continue to be very large. Our trade is now another name for the trade of the world, and as we flourish all the nations which trade with us may flourish likewise.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	This Week	Last Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	96½	96½
Ditto Reduced	94½	95
Ditto New	94½	95
Bank Stock	224	227
India	224½	224
Exchequer Bills	28	31
Canada Government 5 per cent.	113½	113½
New Brunswick Government 5 per cent.	102	102
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.	113	113
South Australia Government 5 per cent.	107	107
Victoria Government 5 per cent.	107	107
Australian Bonds, 5 per cent.	107	107
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	69½	69½
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	22½	22½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	44½	44½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	44½	44½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	78½	78½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	100	100
Caledonian	92½	92½
Eastern Counties	50½	50½
East Lancashire	104	103
Great Northern	65	65
Lancashire and Yorkshire	98	98
London and Blackwall	66½	67
London, Brighton, and South Coast	113½	113
London and North-Western	90½	90½
London and South-Western	90½	90½
Midland	106½	106½
North British	62½	62½
North Staffordshire	42½	42½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	34½	34½
South-Eastern	78½	77½
South Wales	75	75
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	95½	95½
Calcutta and South Eastern	14½	14½
Eastern Bengal	101½	101½
East Indian	98½	98½
Great Indian Peninsula	84	88
Madras	20	19½
Scinde	54	54
Buffalo and Lake Huron	38½	40
Grand Trunk of Canada	14½	14½
Great Western of Canada	44	44
Antwerp and Rotterdam	27½	27½
Dutch Rhine	7	7
Eastern of France	12½	12
Great Luxembourg	37½	37½
Lombardo-Venetian	30½	30½
Northern of France	21	21
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	23	23
Paris and Orleans	23	23
Southern of France	23	23
Western and North-Western of France	23	23

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The half-yearly meeting of the **BAHIA AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY** took place to-day, Mr. Samuel in the chair. The report was satisfactory as to the progress of the works, and it is expected that the first section will be opened in June next. The call made in May last of £2 per share had been duly responded to. The directors contemplate making calls to the extent of £5 per share in the ensuing year. The accounts showed a balance of receipts over expenditure, on 20th of September last, of £48,153. The report having been adopted, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors.

The traffic receipts on the **GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA**, for the week ending the 14th of October, exhibited a decrease of £154 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The directors of the **EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY** notify that they will receive applications until the 12th instant for Five per Cent. Debentures at par, to the extent of 1,600,000*l.* for five years. The payment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India, in Council. The option of conversion is thus expressed: "The holders will have the option, at the expiration of 12 months from the date of the bonds, and thenceforward, upon giving one month's notice at any time before the same become payable, of converting them into Extension Shares of 20*l.* each, bearing 5 per cent. interest." The directors have also made a call of 5*l.* on the F Extension

and Jubulpore shares, payable by the 10th December.

An extraordinary general meeting of the **CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPANY** is called for the 14th inst. at Glasgow, to ratify an agreement for an amalgamation with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Scottish Central railway Companies.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The prospectus has been issued of the **LONDON ROPE COMPANY**, with a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares. The object is to carry on and extend the business of a rope manufacturing firm, which with a branch at Whitby, is stated to have been a successful operation for the last ten years. The proprietors take the whole of their consideration in shares, which are not to carry dividends until a dividend of 15 per cent. shall have been realised on the subscribed capital.

A payment of £13,138 has been made by the directors of the **MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY** to the Indian Treasury, giving, with previous instalments of a different character, a total of £402,833, on account of the capital of the company.

The report of the **INLAND GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** for the first half of this year shows a profit of Rs. 4,38,479 which will pay the shareholders at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum. For the same period the **Calcutta Auction Company** have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The share list shows 250 proprietors, holding 5,089 shares, on which the sum of Rs. 2,54,450 has been paid up. The outstandings amount to a large sum.

An undertaking has been instituted, called "The Agricultural Engineers' Company." The object is to establish in London a depot of the best agricultural engines and machinery, to which buyers from the colonies and foreign countries may resort. The shareholders are principally large manufacturers, and the Board is composed of experienced persons.

At a meeting of the **BRITISH AND IRISH MARITIME TELEGRAPH COMPANY** at Liverpool, Mr. J. C. Ewart, M.P., in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted, authorising the directors to raise £70,000 for further extensions.

The prospectus of the **GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA** (Limited) has been issued, the capital being £160,000 in 80,000 shares of £2 each, 10*s.* to be paid at the date of application, and a further sum of 10*s.* per share at the expiration of one month from the date of allotment. The company propose to work the valuable properties known as Chambers's Mines, situated about 140 miles north of Port Augusta, in the colony of South Australia, and it is alleged that the resources are considerable. The local government appear to be prepared to afford facilities for their development.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 1.

BANKRUPTS.

Bennett Barnett, Burlington-gardens, Bond-street dealer in pictures.

William Layton, Landport, Portsea, Hants, boot-maker.

William Chesworth Caldwell, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East, tailor.

James Barnard, Jun., Aldershot, licensed victualler.

George Kinsley Jackson, Elizabeth-street, South Picnic, grocer.

Esther Louisa Mayne, Exeter, milliner.

Thomas Simister, Liverpool, pastrycook.

Samuel Russell, West Hartlepool, builder.

Friday, November 4.

BANKRUPTS.

William Attwells, Arundel-street, Strand, victualler.

Charles Koerber, Vigo-street, Regent-street, Middlesex, woollen draper.

William Maynard Aylward, Sermon-lane, Diocesan Commons, City, wine merchant.

Walter Phillips Gunnyon, Liverpool, clothier.

Samuel Walters and Thomas Walters, Caverswall, cattle dealers.

Thomas Henry Fairhall and William Suter, Jun., London-road, Southwark, ironmongers.

William Rex, Wandsworth and Putney, cowkeeper.

Edward Leatherlands, Aston-street, Toll Road, Tyne, licensed victualler.

Percival Tunstall, Golden-hill, Stafford, builder.

Benjamin Geldart Goode, Heston, Middlesex, book-maker.

Leon Millard and Richard Harcourt, Birmingham, modellers.

Charles Willmer, Liverpool, printer.

Joseph Porter, Joseph Walmaley Porter, Thomas Walmaley Porter, and Robert Rogers, Salford, screw and manufacturers.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Robert Angus, Leith, milliner.

George Watson, Borelands, Perthshire, farmer.

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Warranted good by the Makers.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.
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Beards shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted,.....	£1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted,.....	£2 2 6
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete,.....	£4 0 0
do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete,.....	£5 0 0
Gentleman's very large 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete,.....	£7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with 20 Articles, complete,.....	£11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete,.....	£15 0 0
Ladies' Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in. Bag, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete,.....	£2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete,.....	£4 4 0
do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete,.....	£5 5 0
Ladies' Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete,.....	£10 0 0
Ladies' Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete,.....	£13 0 0
Ladies' Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete,.....	£22 0 0

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HYAM and Co's DRESS and SURTOUT COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloth, Jewellies, Saxony Broad Cloth, Woollen Fabrics, &c. Price 2s. to 10s.

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NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS 2s. 6d. to 5s. Grey Hair and Baldness PREVENTED by F. M. H. S. Patent Preventive Brush. Price 4s. and 5s. 6d., 8, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had, and the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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Improper Mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure Materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old-Established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their System of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber as a base; no metal whatever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

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Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage 1s.

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Section IV. Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—The Causes of Sterility in both Sexes—Self-inflicted Miseries.
Section V. The Vices of Schools—Effects of certain pernicious habits on the mental and generative faculties—Importance of Moral Discipline.
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